

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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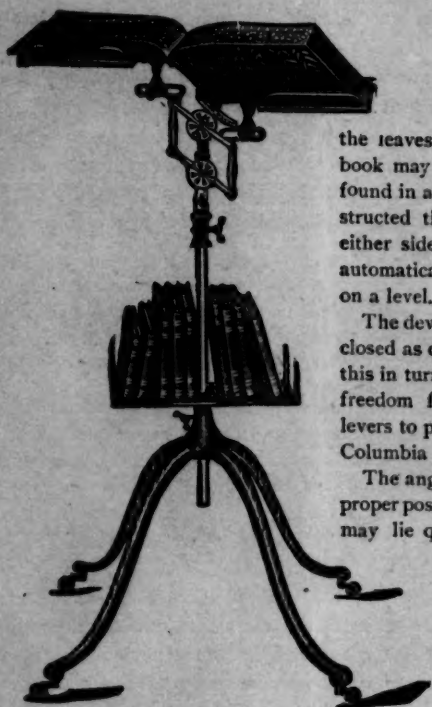
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE "BUSINESS" AND "POLITICS" OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

BRAZEN," is the term that the Press liberally applies to the frank admissions of the members of the Sugar Trust who have testified before the Senate Investigating Committee. Two things have been clearly established by Mr. Havemeyer, President, and Mr. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Trust,—first that the object and purpose of the Trust is to suppress competition and advance prices, and not, as has long been pretended by apologists for Trusts, "economy in production." There is nothing vague about the following questions and answers from the record of the examination:

"In fact," said Senator Allen, "the very purpose of the formation of the Trust, as I understand you, was to advance the price of sugar to the American consumer?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Havemeyer.

"And the American consumer is to-day paying three-eighths of a cent a pound on refined sugars more than he would be compelled to pay under a system of free (or separate) refineries?"

"Yes, sir."

Before the formation of the Trust, said Mr. Havemeyer, the competition among the refineries was "ruinous" to the capital engaged in the business, and the result of the formation of the Trust was that the consumer paid three-eighths of a cent a pound more.

Senator Lindsay—Is not this the further fact, that the Trust being able to fix the price in America, it has been the policy of the Trust to fix it just low enough to keep out refined sugar made in foreign countries?

A.—That is the business, practically, of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Q.—And have you so fixed it as to practically exclude all foreign competition?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Searles was not as explicit as Mr. Havemeyer, whom he contradicted on some important points. He said that the refi-

neries were not losing money prior to the formation of the Trust, but that their profits were irregular. By reason of the Trust, he asserted, the people have purer and better sugar. The profits of the Trust in the last three years was \$20,000,000,—a "very trifling amount" in Mr. Searles' opinion, considering the extent of the business.

The second fact brought out by the examination relates to the Sugar Trust's contributions to political campaign-funds. The Trust, it appears, always contributes to the party which seemed most likely to win. "Wherever there is a dominant party in a State, wherever the majority is very large, that is the party that gets the contribution," stated Mr. Havemeyer.

Senator Allen—So the American Sugar Refining Company's politics, so far as its contributions to the campaign-fund are concerned, is controlled by the political complexion of the State in which it happens to have a particular refinery?

Mr. Havemeyer—The American Sugar Refining Company has no politics of any kind.

Senator Allen—Only the politics of business?

Mr. Havemeyer—Only the politics of business.

Senator Allen—And you contribute to both parties with the expectation that, whichever party succeeds, your interests are well guarded?

Mr. Havemeyer—We have a good deal of protection for our contributions.

Mr. Havemeyer stated that the Trust never contributed to National campaign-funds, but only to State and municipal. The protection expected in return for these contributions was in the shape of police-protection and fire-protection.

To the question whether the Trust used money to influence legislation, Mr. Havemeyer answered in the negative. He admitted that he had attempted to "control the legislation of Congress with a view to protecting the interests of the Trust, and making money out of such legislation," but only proper means had been used,— "facts and figures." The sugar-schedule of the pending Tariff Bill was not entirely satisfactory to the Trust, and Mr. Havemeyer admitted that he had tried to obtain more favorable rates of duty by "explaining the situation" to several Senators.

Both Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles declined to say how much, and to what parties, money was given for campaign-purposes in 1892, and Senator Allen demanded that their names should be reported to the Vice-President, and steps taken to indict them for contempt.

Significant Comments.

"If it could be shown that both political parties have been equally at fault in receiving financial aid from a powerful Trust which is dependent to a large degree upon Tariff-legislation, the strongest possible argument would be supplied for a radical reform of methods in conducting National and Congressional campaigns. That would be a movement in the right direction, and it would have *The Tribune's* heartiest approval. But we entertain no doubt that a complete transcript of the Trust's political accounts with the campaign-committees during the last two years would disclose only nominal subscriptions on the Republican side. The interests of the Trust have lain with the success of the Democratic Party, to which Mr. Havemeyer belongs, and the refiners' money has been very largely invested on that side."—*New York Tribune (Rep.)*.

"Would it not be better to cut off the source of the contributions instead of trying vainly to control the disbursements? The payment of money by the Trust, or any other protected interest,

to either or both parties, is simply corrupting the people with their own money. We fix a tariff to enable certain persons to pocket \$20,000,000 in three years on a capital of \$50,000,000 (largely water), and when they pay about 1 per cent. of this sum to politicians for a continuance of the favor, we say that really the laws ought to be changed so as to prevent the wicked politicians from taking the money. Would it not be wiser to take away from the other people all motive for paying it?"—*New York Evening Post (Ind.)*.

"It is assumed that a great corporation of this kind may make heavy financial contributions to political parties in a perfectly proper spirit, having no intentions of doing any wrong, or in any way unduly influencing legislation or official action. But all the world knows that in these intensely materialistic and selfish days men do not part with their money in such a way for merely sentimental reasons. With them it is a business transaction always. Whatever they give at one time, they expect to get back at another, with big interest. They do not go out of their way to promote the political success of any man, or the interest of any political party, without being well assured that they will be recompensed accordingly."—*Boston Transcript (Rep.)*.

"Poor is the choice between rotten eggs. More respect, if possible, should, however, be felt for liquor-dealers who buy protection than for Congressmen who sell votes. More for bagnio-keepers who submit to police-blackmail than for Trust corruptionists who confess that they impartially debauch the politics of both parties. More for creatures who sell police-appointments than for legislators who sell schedules. Whether liquor shall be sold on Sundays or after 1 p.m. in New York City is a question with less evil in it than whether the legislation of 65,000,000 of people shall be sold. Whether the social evil in a single town shall be blackmailed is of less moment than whether the choice the people of the United States have supposed was theirs between parties—so that one could be punished by electing the other—shall be made naught by the systematic debauchery of both parties, through their organizations, by the Sugar Trust and other Trusts."—*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)*.

"Contributions made to political parties through campaign-funds to secure the favor of the party in power are not on a perceptibly higher plane than corrupt gifts to intermediaries to secure places on the police-force of New York City. The element of bribery is present in both transactions, and is not much disguised in either."—*Springfield, Mass., Republican (Ind.)*.

"Mr. Havemeyer's Sugar-Trust contributions to campaign-funds are simply and solely meant to buy State legislation and National legislation. They are given for protection, not to secure the triumph of any principle. The contributions are bribes, plain, undeniable. Mr. Havemeyer's confession would send a poor man to the penitentiary. What will be done with Mr. Havemeyer, who is a rich man?"—*Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot (Dem.)*.

"The public can discriminate quite as intelligently as Mr. Havemeyer and the Committee, and will, therefore, estimate the distinction between contributing to the New York State elections in 1892 and the Presidential election of the same year at its proper value, which is nothing at all. New York was the pivotal State in that campaign, the impression being that as New York went the country would go, and contributions to the local campaign-fund served precisely the same purpose as contributions to the general fund."—*Baltimore American (Rep.)*.

"It is now very easy to understand how the Trust had the help of both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate to fix the sugar-schedule to its liking. Senator Quay and Senator Brice might be wide apart on politics, but when the sugar-schedule came up they were cheek by jowl."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.)*.

"This Havemeyer testimony should be invaluable to the American people. It shows the sort of forces in politics the distribution of governmental favors has fostered. The men who get money-making privileges will pay to retain them or to get more. Their influence is corrupting. They devote part of the plunder taken from the people to the purchase of new opportunities for plunder from all parties. They take care to own representatives in all parties."—*The Post-Dispatch (Dem.), St. Louis*.

"The Senate Investigation Committee is bound, by every consideration of consistency and of public interest, to press upon the Grand Jury the refusal of the Sugar-Trust officials to tell how much money they have given to political committees, and to what committee."—*New York World (Dem.)*

STRIKING UTTERANCES ABOUT TRUSTS.

THE problem of curbing the Trusts, about which so much is said and so little has been done, shows signs of becoming a more burning one than ever. The evidence of the Sugar Trust's influence in Congress, the open declaration of the Attorney-General that the present anti-Trust Laws cannot be effectually enforced, and the increasing number of combinations are attracting the attention of legislators, judges, and the Press. Senator Sherman alluded to the matter in his speech on the Tariff, and maintained that it is the duty of the National Government to take hold of the subject, and perfect existing legislation so that it might be applied to the combinations gaining such an ascendancy over the people. Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, in a recent address, spoke as follows on the consolidations of capital:

"It is time that we should reverse, I think, the general policy grown up in the United States of conferring corporate existence upon any lawful project. The license thus extended has done more than anything else to obliterate the individual from our industrial system. It is, especially, time that in the management of business enterprises the old privileges of competition should be re-established and the heavy hand of impersonal combination removed. The exercise of a power that prevents any man from the pursuit of such a calling as his means permit, without subjection to the obstacles of unequal conditions, ought to be as lawless as the imposition of restraint upon a right to work."

The Boston Commercial Bulletin states that the Rubber Trust has just absorbed the last independent rubber-concern, and that it now has complete control of the rubber foot-wear market. The manufacturers of goring have also combined to stop the competition that kept their profits down. It is significant that *The New York Journal of Commerce*, a non-partisan and influential commercial paper, sounds a note of warning in regard to the growth of Trusts. It says:

"The most dangerous class in this country is neither the ignorant voters of the cities nor the visionaries of the rural districts, but the members and managers of the Trusts who seek to control the council-chamber in order that they may control the market-place.

"It is not necessary to ask whether these men are better or worse than others; it is sufficient to observe that they are more dangerous; they are more powerful, and they use their power with a cynical disregard for even the appearance of public interests. There is very little more concealment about the operations of the Trusts at the seat of Government than there is about the operations of shoppers in a dry-goods store. Nothing more dangerous could well be going on. Nearly all the indiscriminate denunciation of the 'money-power' finds its inspiration in the influence exerted by great accumulations of wealth upon the men who hold the reins of power. Just now, public attention is fixed upon the Sugar Trust, but this is only one of many. The Whiskey Trust has for years kept its agents in Washington; they can be found in the corridors of the Capitol continuously when Congress is in session. It has procured legislation and prevented legislation, and it has remarkable facilities for procuring rumors of legislation in the interests of the speculations carried on by its members. Probably no combination has procured more legislation in its own interest than the Standard Oil Company. It has dealt more with the State than with the Federal Government, but in the Tariff Bill pending in a Congress that has declared itself against reciprocity agreements generally, it has secured the insertion of one little reciprocity feature for its own exclusive benefit, whereby petroleum from any country that imposes a duty on our oil is subject to a duty, other petroleum being on the free list.

"Unless the people of this country are prepared to see their Government dealing in statutes like merchandise, and selling or renting its powers to the highest bidder, they must make it evident at the approaching elections that no man can participate in such a crime against the country and against a popular government, and retain his political existence. When the Roman crown was put up at auction by the Prætorian Guard, the end of the Empire had begun."

The Springfield Republican, an old and independent paper

advocating minimum Government interference, realizes the need of checking the extension of monopoly. Referring to legislative restrictions upon the formation of joint-stock companies, it says:

"The impossibility of restoring the industrial conditions and individual industrial independence of old, in this or any other artificial way, must be apparent. Nevertheless, the existing tendencies to combination and monopoly in all lines of production cannot go on without bringing the Government to face the necessity of laying a heavy controlling hand on the Trusts, in protection of the public. We cannot, in other words, maintain the competitive principle of Government non-interference where the competitive principle elsewhere has been superseded and destroyed. This is a point the gentlemen of the Trusts need to consider."

The Cleveland Leader (Rep.) still adheres to the view that Trusts benefit the public by cheapening production, and it apparently believes that it is neither necessary nor possible to do away with Trusts. Here is what it says of Judge Grosscup's remarks, quoted above:

"There can be no doubt that Judge Grosscup reads aright some of the signs of the times. He, like all other thoughtful men, must see that the centralization of the control of the wealth of the country can only lead to a like centralization of the forces which produce wealth, and that the inevitable result is a growth of socialistic ideas among the people. The reforms he advocates are very largely impossible of realization, however. Not all combinations of capital are monopolistic and oppressive. They always result in reducing the cost of production, and sometimes the public gets the benefit in a decreased price for commodities. Capital will be slow to relinquish the advantages which legitimate combination gives it in the industrial and commercial world, and nothing short of a social revolution could bring about such a change."

THE REED-LODGE SILVER-TARIFF COMBINATION.

THERE is significant silence in three important Republican editorial sanctums on the Silver-Tariff programme urged by Senators Lodge and Reed, and favored, we believe, by Senator Cameron. While a perfect chorus of protests and cat-calls has come from the Republican papers generally, *The Tribune*, of New York; *The Press*, of Philadelphia, and *The Journal*, of Boston, are maintaining, up to this writing, an impressive silence. Two other influential Republican papers treat the scheme with marked respect.

Senator Hawley's paper, *The Post*, of Hartford, says of it:

"It is none too early for Republicans everywhere to be thinking about it, studying it, weighing its advantages and its risks, sizing up the obstacles in the way, and thus arriving at an intelligent opinion of its merits. When an important innovation in party policy is proposed, the more carefully and thoroughly it is considered the better."

Still more favorable is *The Chronicle*, of San Francisco, which is the first influential Republican paper that we have seen to indorse it squarely. It says:

"Mr. Reed and those Republicans who are joining with him are right. Protection and bimetallism are logically united, and we believe that the time is rapidly approaching when they will go hand in hand in the field of practical politics in the United States."

But for interesting comment the following beats anything that has come to hand. It is from the leading financial paper of London, *The Financial News*, and it will do more to boom the Lodge-Reed programme than anything that has happened. *The News* says:

"There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold; but the loss on exchange under

this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our Government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done."

After this serious treatment of the subject, it becomes advisable that Mr. Reed's exact words be given. Since the last issue of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* went to press, a copy of *The Fortnightly Review* has come to hand, and we find that he states the case with more circumspection than the cabled report indicated. Here are his words given in the form of a conversation:

"If the Indian crisis does not force England quickly into a larger Latin monetary union, which union we will join gladly, then there must come a time for the nations friendly to bimetallism to unite, not in a monetary union, but a tariff union, reciprocity being the reward of free coinage for silver."

"This should be our aim in America. We recognize the great increase in the burden of our gold obligations payable abroad, because of the vast subsidence of prices; we recognize that falling silver, by lowering the Eastern exchanges, favors our competitors in Asia who sell similar produce—wheat, cotton, and other staples—in the markets of Europe; it is evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be best done by a monetary agreement with other nations favorable to silver, and by such a scale of high tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will go far to insure us a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver, by reducing Asiatic exports to Europe, will increase ours; add to this a high tariff, and we can keep gold at home, or at least, if it leaves us, it will quickly come back again."

Other Republican papers, in addition to those mentioned last week, have come in, and the general chorus of condemnation is maintained. We shall watch with interest for any change in the general comment.

"OFF WITH THE TAX ON STATE BANKS!"

THIS is the burden of the cry of the Southern Press, commenting on the failure of the Bill in Congress for unconditional repeal of the tax. The repeal of the tax is demanded by the National Democratic platform, and the claim is made that Southern Congressmen were promised it if they voted for the repeal of the Sherman Law. *The Atlanta Journal* (Hoke Smith's paper) says in double-leads this:

"The Democratic Party has promised the repeal of the State bank-tax. That section of the platform was vigorously assailed during the campaign, but everywhere it was successfully defended. The country naturally expected that when the Democratic Party came into power, it would repeal this tax, and there will be much disappointment if it is not repealed. There is plenty of time to do this before the end of the present session. Quite a number of State-bank Bills have been introduced. They differ in their scope and provisions, but it does seem that the Democratic Congressmen could get together and agree on some Bill which would command a majority vote in both Houses of Congress."

Among the Bills now pending, spoken of in the foregoing, is one by Congressman Warner, of New York, which repeals the tax on conditions subjecting State banks to National supervision similar to that now imposed on National banks.

The Nashville American trains its guns on Wall Street:

"The disjointedness of the times, however, political, social, industrial, and financial, is playing havoc with almost all legitimate calculations. The upheaved condition is carrying reverses and general disappointment in almost every direction. There is but one class which is unharmed by the existing chaos, and that is the capitalist class. Not only is the money-power unharmed, but it is enormously the gainer by the existing condi-

tions. The antidote for this great tide of woe to the masses and due multiplication of wealth to the great capitalists is unquestionably State bank-currency. The establishment of this would at once open the door to a boom of prosperity, but this redemption of the people, so to speak, would cut off the power of oppression at will which Wall Street possesses, and hence its mighty influence has been constantly exerted from the very start to defeat the promised relief."

The Picayune, of New Orleans, is very moderate in its comments, but declares that the question will not rest, and we must resort to a removal of the restrictions, but, in the mean time, should increase the usefulness of the National Banking Act.

The Richmond Times thus pictures the blessings to flow from the State banks:

"Richmond has four National banks, with a joint capital of \$1,400,000. Her nine State and National banks have, therefore, jointly a fund of \$2,850,000 to lend out. But, if all of them issued notes at the rate of 75 per cent. of their capital, this fund would be increased by \$2,137,500. Instead, then, of our banks having \$2,850,000 to lend our community, they would have \$4,987,500 to lend to it. What a difference this would make in Richmond's ability to do business! Its influence would be like magic. But not only so, with all the shackles stricken from banking, as many more banks would at once start business as our requirements called for, and instead of Richmond being pinched for money, as she too often is, every business here would be able always to get all the money that it needed."

The Times-Union, of Jacksonville, Fla., pitches into the Populist Congressmen for voting against the Bill, and asserts that their action shows that they are "more interested in the success of the silver-producers of the West than in the prosperity of the American people."

The News-Observer, of Raleigh, N. C., also Democratic, is more charitable to the Populists, conceding that they act from the conviction that "the Federal Government should control the currency."

The Republican papers of the South do not share in regrets over the defeat of the Bill, *The News*, of Mobile, Ala., saying "the inflationists were defeated by the radical and unreasonable nature of their demands."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND A "SHORN SAMSON."

THAT is what *Harper's Weekly* calls him—*Harper's Weekly*, which has been one of his most ardent admirers and faithful defenders. About midway in his former term, President Cleveland seemed to lose much of the confidence of the Independents, and history seems to be repeating itself in this respect. *The Evening Post* has several times of late criticized him severely, and now *Harper's Weekly* says his second administration is so far a failure. Here are its words, contrasting the political situation now with that of eight years ago:

"The President of the United States was then a commanding factor in the situation, and now he can scarcely be said to be a factor at all. A Senator from Colorado did, indeed, twit the Democratic Senators the other day with having taken both their silver-policy and their Tariff-policy from Mr. Cleveland rather than from the Democratic platform, but the absurdity of the imputation in respect to the Tariff-policy was quite evident. It is true that Mr. Cleveland forced the Tariff-issue upon his party, to the disgust of many of its members and the consternation of more. Thereby, he made himself its logical candidate in 1888, and again in 1892. Now that he is President again, it is his place as the leader of his party to hold it to the pledges which he induced the party to make as its surest means of returning to power. It would be a gross libel upon him to pretend that he regards the measure now pending in the Senate as to any decent or plausible extent a fulfilment of those pledges. The alternative supposition is that he has not been able to impress upon the Senators of his own party the necessity of fulfilling the pledges

upon which the party obtained power. He is no longer, as he was eight years ago, the leader of his party. He is not, we repeat, an appreciable factor in the political situation. The hopes that Tariff-reformers placed in him have been frustrated."

The explanation of this striking change, the *Weekly* finds in the fact that Mr. Cleveland has changed his methods and has "become a politician":

"He has endeavored to promote the causes to which he had devoted himself, not by appealing to the people, and threatening the politicians who opposed those causes with the wrath of the people, but by appealing to the politicians in the old-fashioned politician's way, by placating them with Consulates and 'bringing them into line' with marshalships. That he should employ these untried arts skilfully was not to be expected, and, as a matter of fact, he has not employed them skilfully. . . . He has deprived himself of the one great power he had—the confidence of the people; founded upon the very fact that he was not a politician, which enabled him successfully to appeal to the people against the politicians. The locks of Samson are shorn, and he is no longer terrible to the Philistines—

"Himself in bonds under Philistine yoke."

THE MINERS' STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED.

THE agreement reached by the Conference at Columbus between operators and miners' officials is "hanging in the air." The agreement was for about ten cents a ton less than the miners demanded, and causes much dissatisfaction. At one place, McBride, the president of the miners' organization, was burned in effigy, and in many other places resolutions were adopted denouncing the "compromise." The officers, however, still profess their confidence that the compromise will be accepted, and have issued a general address declaring that the terms were the best possible to be secured, that funds had been exhausted, and that the acts of violence by the miners had alienated public sympathy and endangered success.

"There is no excuse for the operators, for they can recoup themselves in the selling price of the coal mined. The people will pay fair prices without grumbling. But the miners have jeopardized their victory by resorting to violence. The one thing the American people will not brook is Anarchy. No cause, however just, warrants the taking of human life in private war or the wanton destruction of property."—*N. Y. World*.

"McBride discourages and prevents local settlements wherever possible. He has been intriguing with railroad employees to precipitate a railroad 'sympathetic' strike, or a boycott on hauling coal from the mines to the markets. While the strike lasts he is a king of labor, as Martin Irons was in the Southwestern railroad strike. When the strike ends, he will subside into the obscurity which follows loss of power."—*Chicago Herald*.

"The miners have made a long fight, and they have exhibited some ability to bind together their scattered bands and exert an organized influence. But they have also failed to some extent in their intention to work together. The fiasco perhaps seems the larger in its proportions, since many of the strike leaders in the beginning boasted with threatening language that they had so arranged for the movement that no failure could possibly take place. What a strike is aimed to accomplish, however, and what it results in, are never to be learned from this kind of labor leaders. The failure of the strikers to get all they asked is really to be measured very largely according to the predictions of these leaders. First it has ended, not in the agreement of all the operators in the country to accept schedules prepared by the Mine Workers' Union, but in a compromise; second, the strike is not to wind up everywhere at the same time. In the last place, certain miners who only joined the original body of strikers in Ohio and Pennsylvania out of sympathy, are now left to fix up matters with their employers as best they can."—*Providence Journal*.

"The lesson to State governments is that a greater degree of promptness and energy should be employed in putting down rioting and rebellion; persons and property must be protected from assault, and Governors will have to call out the troops early enough to prevent and not merely suppress disorder. The lesson

for the miners to learn is that if they are not to get themselves occasionally killed and imprisoned, and pretty generally once a year impoverished by a perfectly futile strike, they must provide themselves with leaders who are capable of forming an intelligent idea of the state of trade, so that they can tell when to strike with some prospects of success."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

NEW YORK CITY INSIDE OUT.

THE Committee investigating New York's police-department has been literally turning the city inside out, as one turns an old stocking to examine its seamy side, and see what has lodged in its dark recesses. New York has had investigations in plenty—but never, at least, not for many years—such an one as this, and every day furnishes fresh revelations and sensations. Bawdy-house keepers have taken the stand, on the assurance that their testimony would not be used against them, and have told the secrets of the "trade," and especially those that pertain to hush money for the police. Gamblers, saloon-keepers, and "green goods" men have followed in succession, with equal candor and detail. And, as a result of it all, it is hardly too much to say that every bluecoat and brass button in the city rests under suspicion of complicity with crime. So sweeping has the implication of the police been that Delancey Nicoll, their counsel before the Committee, savagely intimates that if the things go much farther the militia will have to be called on to guard the city, for there will be nobody else left to do it. The evidence implicates Republicans as well as Democrats, though, of course, far the larger part of the odium attaches to Tammany Hall.

The evidence indicates that the usual price of admission to the police-force has for years been \$200, and as each Commissioner has his proportion of vacancies to fill, he draws an income of about \$3,000 a year from this source alone. The civil

service examinations are evaded by substituting other men than the applicants for admission to the force. A Tammany district leader named Ryan has been running a "school" for applicants, and those who paid the fees were sure to procure the positions, although one witness, Jacobs, testified that he had paid over \$1,500 without getting an appointment.

Additional testimony has been offered to prove that gamblers, liquor-dealers, and keepers of bawdy-houses paid regular fees for immunity from prosecution. It was shown that police justices were "counsel" for the disorderly houses, and

that ex-Assemblyman Wissig had leased property for disorderly purposes.

Bohemian liquor-dealers testified that there has been a regular organization among the uptown saloon-keepers of their nationality, the members of which paid a monthly contribution, and that the sum so collected went to the police in return for "protection."

But perhaps the most startling testimony of all was that of an ex-convict named Appo, who has long been engaged in the "green-goods"



THE HON. CLARENCE LEXOW, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

business. He swore that men engaged in this business are under police protection, and that the police were paid for the license to rob country people by pretending to sell them counterfeit money.

Mr. Nichols, counsel for the police, has expressed disgust with the fact that the Committee is taking evidence of ex-convicts and perjurers. But *The New York World* (Dem.) reminds him that "if the charges that have been made against the police officials are sustained, as they seem to be, by abundant evidence, the ex-convicts and perjurers are respectable by comparison." Referring to the results thus far obtained by the investigation, the same paper says:

"This is not an occasional thing, but a system. It is not of recent growth, but of long standing. It is organized robbery,

perfected in its details by long practice. It accounts for much. It reveals the source of that wealth which police officials acquire, while earning salaries inadequate to the scale of living they ostentatiously adopt. It shows why a police commissioner-ship is so much coveted. It suggests the reason why a great boss of Tammany, as the irresponsible chairman of its finance committee, is able within a few years and with no business connections to rise from poverty to exaggerated wealth, to maintain a racing stable, to set up a princely establishment, to travel in sumptuous private cars and to go abroad whenever there is danger that somebody with authority to compel an answer may ask him to 'tell where he got it.'"

The last sentence refers to the flight of Richard Croker, ex-Boss of Tammany. Mr. Croker suddenly sailed to Europe, without previously notifying his most intimate friends. According to *The New York Tribune* (Rep.), a secret conference was held at Croker's house immediately after Justice Roesch's appearance before the Committee, and the decision reached that Mr. Croker must not run the risk of being subpoenaed as a witness. In an interview, Mayor Gilroy said that Mr. Croker would certainly return if the Committee should demand his appearance as a witness. Mr. Croker said that he went to Europe for his health. *The*



TRAPPED.

—*Ram's Horn*.



JOHN W. GOFF, ATTORNEY FOR THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Evening Post (Ind.) explains Mr. Croker's secret and sudden departure as follows:

"His object in being out of the country now, even if he should come back before the investigation is over, is doubtless to see what comes out before he submits himself to examination. This was undoubtedly his game when the Fassett Committee was sitting. He came back when he knew what he would have to explain or deny. The exposures before the present Committee may be such that his stay in Europe may be indefinitely prolonged, or they may be such that he can meet them by simple denial and forgetfulness."

The Times (Dem.) endeavors to make a point against the bi-partisan police commission bill—a Republican measure—as follows:

"It must be plain that this investigation will make an end of the scheme of reforming the police by means of a bi-partisan commission. The demand for such a division of power means merely a desire to share in the 'good things' that are going, and the envy of those who have them for those who have them not. It is a demand that 'Republican saloon-keepers,' in the words of a famous dispatch, should 'receive the protection,' and also that Republican officials should receive the blackmail 'to which they are entitled.' In the present case, bad as it is and hopeless as it seems, we at least know whom to hold responsible. All that we need is a means of enforcing the responsibility. In the other case there would be no responsibility whatever, and no way of amending what is amiss short of a vigilance committee."

A SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

ONE of the greatest obstacles to municipal reform is the feeling of *hopelessness* on the part of the public, the feeling that the "machines" are so strongly entrenched that the efforts to oust them will be a waste of time and trouble. The success of the efforts to overthrow the Tweed ring in New York, and the somewhat similar rings in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, were valuable chiefly for showing what can be done. The same value attaches to an effort of the same sort on the part of the young men in Montreal, which was crowned with success this year. The story is told by Herbert B. Ames in *The Canadian Magazine* for June. Investigation revealed the fact that fifteen per cent. of the vote was usually fraudulent, and this fraudulent moiety determined results. The following precautions were, therefore, adopted, one of the "tough" districts being selected for the experiment:

"A parliamentary election was close at hand, and selecting a candidate whose character was good, they offered to man and operate, free of expense, the two worst polls in his constituency. Their offer was accepted, and the experimenters were given full control. The two lists comprised about 400 names. A portion of these were merchants, but the great majority were of the poorest and most ignorant class. Thirty-five fraudulent votes had been polled in this locality in a previous election and the people of the district fully expected to maintain their reputation. The first step on the part of the would-be reformers was to devise printed cards as follows:

District No.....	Poll No.....	Voter No.....	
Name			Inside.
Registered Residence.....			
(If removed)			
Qualification			
Occupation			
Height.....			
Build.....			
Complexion.....			
Whiskers			
Color of Eyes			
Age.....			
Peculiarities.....			

District No.....	Poll No.....	Voter No.....	
Name			Outside.
Business address.....			
When to be called for.....			
Sentiments.....			

"There was one of these cards to correspond with each elector. The heading was filled in from the voters' lists; the description was obtained by personal visitation. For four weeks, every night was spent in looking up these voters and obtaining the required data, but the work was done thoroughly, and when election day arrived, not even the prefect of the Paris police could identify his people better. At each poll sat the watcher with his pack of description cards, and no man polled his vote unless the watcher was satisfied. Six attempts to pass the watchers were made, and when it became evident that further attempts were not only useless, but extremely dangerous, these efforts ceased. This system, with slight modifications, has now been in use in Montreal for three years, and has proved effective when applied on a scale much more extensive than in the case of its first application."

Encouraged by their unqualified success, the young men determined to form an independent organization for the entire city, and on April 1, 1892, the first constitution of the Volunteer Electoral League was promulgated. Their first task was a thorough purging of the electoral lists, and the organization of a staff for the identification of those entitled to vote. The names of 15,000 electors were canvassed. Over 600 were found incorrectly inscribed by the officials, and each elector was notified in time to correct the error. The names of 400 non-residents were found and the names of 208 deceased persons. After purging the lists, it was decided to make a determined stand against the "boss" and his corrupt "machine," with the following results:

"Better candidates than usual were induced to take the field, and as the lines became clearly defined, the League made its selection. Not all the former aldermen deserved eviction, but they usually clung to their positions in inverse ratio to their desirability. In all, the League supported eight men; of these three were sitting members deserving re-election, and five were new men. Opposed to these were aspirants considered wholly objectionable. The result of the contest can be summed up in a word: Three of the aldermen objected to retiring before election, four were beaten at the polls, and one retained his seat by a narrow majority of seventy-three. Out of 11,100 votes cast, less than one-fifth of one per cent. was fraudulent, though determined and repeated attempts were made to bribe, bully, and bulldoze the League watchers. Throughout the entire campaign, none but lawful methods had been employed, and it was conclusively proven that illegal practices are not necessary to elect honorable men."

HOW BALTIMORE BANISHED TRAMPS.

THE recipe for ridding a city of tramps seems, from E. R. L. Gould's article in *The Forum*, to lie in the one word—*Employment*. Baltimore, he says, has always enjoyed a reputation among tramps as a very hospitable city, in its climate as well as in its treatment of the peripatetic philosophers. In 1893, she housed 39,076 in her station-houses. In the Autumn of last year, steps were taken by the Central Relief Committee to open a "Wayfarer's Lodge," which was fitted up at an expense of \$3,000. This with a "Friendly Inn," already in existence, accommodated 275 persons nightly. Then the recipe was applied as follows:

"Wood-sawing and wood-splitting was offered as the only means of payment for meals and lodgings. Certain compulsory features, such as a hot bath every evening under the supervision of an attendant, with a liberal use of carbolic soap, and nightly disinfection of wearing-apparel, were regularly exacted. Clean night-gowns and slippers were also furnished."

The station-houses were closed to lodgers unless there was an

overflow from the Committee's lodge and inn. Soon there was no overflow. The number applying for lodgings steadily diminished.

"The average number of lodgings furnished nightly during the first fifteen days of January in the police-stations and in the Friendly Inn, where the work test had not yet been exclusively incorporated, was, together, 334. For the next month the figures for police-stations and the Inn and Lodge declined to 233. From February 15 to April 1, lodgings in police-stations being no longer furnished, an astonishing reduction to 171 nightly took place. These statistics prove unquestionably that the number of applicants for shelter was marvelously reduced from the time the work test began. There is further and equally conclusive testimony to show that tramps and vagrants have mostly left the city. The district agencies of the Charity Organization Society, which in previous Winters have been besieged for help, unanimously report that the demand from this class of people has been reduced to practically nothing. The number of requests for transportation from the city was notably diminished. Finally, almost without exception, citizens testify that street-begging and personal importunities at their homes have marvelously fallen off. The police assert that the class of people referred to are now scarce among Baltimore's floating population."

The same Committee undertook also to give employment to the unemployed residents, choosing the work of stone-breaking.

"The piece system of payment was inaugurated. Fifty cents was the price fixed for a unit of work which could be accomplished by a man of ordinary strength in about four hours. One dollar was the price given for double the task. Single work was allowed in cases where the individual had a wife and one child or dependent. Double work was offered an applicant having four or more persons dependent upon his earnings. The maximum sum which any man might receive was one dollar a day. Work was so distributed that, as far as possible, each candidate was given two days weekly, and the more necessitous three and even four."

From January 22 to April 5, when the work ceased, 6,969 labor tickets were used. About 7,000 tons of stone were broken. The cost of the whole experiment, for labor, material, plant, etc., was about \$10,000. The broken stone will bring in \$6,650, so that the net cost of the relief extended will be \$3,350. Market rates were observed both in the purchase of raw material and the sale of broken stone, so that no violence was done to economic laws. Mr. Gould, who is a special agent of the Department of Labor under Carroll D. Wright, concludes with the assurance that the experiment in Baltimore has proved a striking success.

"THE MOST CONSERVATIVE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD."

AMERICA is probably the most Conservative country in the world. Aforetime, the assertion may have been a paradox, but it is now the mere simplicity of truth." So writes George Washburn Smalley (the London correspondent of *The New York Tribune*) in *The Nineteenth Century*, London, June. He refers at the outset to the radical revolution which English opinion has undergone of late years in respect to America and American institutions, as conclusive evidence of this Conservatism. He says:

"The monarchist condemned a kingless republic. The aristocrat could see no good in a democratic organization of society. The partisans of the old order of things were the avowed enemies of an order of which they thought it a sufficient criticism when they had once described it as 'new.' On the other hand, English Liberals were wont to look across the Atlantic for the home of true Liberalism. They found much to admire, something to imitate. With all our faults, we were to the Liberals, before Liberalism had passed into Radicalism, and before Radicalism had become Socialistic, an example and not a warning."

And now, says Mr. Smalley, the rôles of these two great divisions of opinion in England seem to be in a great measure reversed. Lord Salisbury is cited as having spoken respectfully of the American Senate, and the Conservatives generally are

credited with a growing recognition of the fact that some of the strongest forces at work in America are essentially Conservative. "Take," he says, "what question you like of recent American politics or of American life, and for the most hostile view of it, expressed in the most energetic language, you must go to the Radicals—to their orators, their newspapers, their writers of all degrees." He continues:

"There have been more occasions than one when the state of public feeling in America would have led straight to a catastrophe had it been able to seize at once on the Government, or at once to express itself in the form of a law. It has been seen again and again that the stability of this particular form of Government depends, not only upon the prevalence of right ideas, but upon the existence of a particular kind of machinery which prevents wrong ideas from ousting the right when the wrong happens to be uppermost for the moment. Mr. Bryce remarks that 'the whole scheme of the American Constitution tends to put stability above activity, to sacrifice the productive energies of the bodies it creates to their power of resisting changes in the general fabric of the Government.' That is true, but it is not the whole truth, and of course he could not explain in a sentence how it is that stability is secured. We may, I think, go a step farther back and say that the main effort of the American Constitution is to gain time, to allow an appeal to the sober second thought of the people. Stability is the end; compulsory deliberation is the means."

"This is true with reference to all changes of Government, with reference to all legislation, and most true with reference to alteration in the fundamental law. . . . The English machine is so contrived as to respond quickly and pretty surely to external pressure. Touch a button, and you turn out a Government. Touch another, and you modify your Constitution. In America there is no great use in touching buttons. The machine does not respond, or does not respond till after a considerable length of time. We are ruled by a President who is in for four years, and cannot be removed except by impeachment. As a rule, the House of Representatives elected for the second half of the Presidential term has a majority of his opponents, but to that he pays no attention. He and his Cabinet are independent of hostile votes in Congress. That is of itself a pretty considerable element of stability; but I pass from it in order to come to matters of legislation, with a preliminary word on elections. A new House of Commons in England elected all at once on some issue of the moment, meets, or may meet, almost at once. The American House of Representatives, elected in November of one year, does not, unless specially summoned, meet till December of the year following. In the interval, many things may have happened. The popular impulse under which a majority of the House was chosen may have died away. Other impulses may have succeeded."

Mr. Smalley points out that in England, but for the checks imposed by the House of Lords, the House of Commons might overturn any part of the Constitution between ten o'clock and midnight. Contrasting this with the working of the American system he says:

"The impatient English reformer will probably be first struck by the fact that before a proposed amendment can even be launched, it must obtain a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress. With that knowledge, he would probably reject the American system at once, for he would say to himself: 'What chance is there of a two-thirds majority for Home Rule, or for Universal Suffrage, even in the House of Commons?' Yet, when the American reformer has got his two-thirds of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, he is only on the threshold of his difficulties. He must then go to the separate States, of which there are forty-four, and to the legislatures of these States, each of which is composed of two Chambers. He has to appeal, that is, to eighty-eight separate legislative bodies, and he must manage to get a majority in three-fourths of these eighty-eight separate legislative bodies, before his proposed constitutional reform can become part of the Constitution."

In conclusion, Mr. Smalley, resting on the authority of that eminent jurist, Sir Henry Maine, says:

"In the United States, and there only, has Sir Henry Maine found what seemed to him sufficient and ample checks on the Democracy which, in its unbridled state, he dreads and dislikes."

ANOTHER RICH SENATOR.

RHODE ISLAND has a new Senator and the Democratic and Independent Press have a new grievance. Their cry is corruption. George P. Wetmore, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, was elected Senator of the United States, last week: the Democrats in the Rhode Island Legislature washed their hands of it, by leaving the Chamber, and subsequently adopting resolutions of protest. We publish several criticisms, all of them from journals classed as Independents:

"New York will have added another to her distinguished Senators [Senator Wetmore is reported to be a citizen of New York—*Editor L. D.*]; Hill, Brice, Murphy, and Wetmore making a notable agglomeration."—*Providence Journal (Ind.)*.

"Mr. Wetmore will be the second United States Senator elected in New England simply and solely on account of his money. The other one was the late William H. Barnum, of Connecticut. But Senator Wetmore will not feel at all lonesome in the Senate now. The millionaires there are to-day both numerous and influential."—*Boston Herald (Ind.)*.

"Although a citizen of New York and a Wall-Street man, he has a Summer villa at Newport, and that is a sufficient connection with Rhode Island for all political purposes. Mr. Wetmore's title to his Newport villa is not more clear than his title to a seat in the United States Senate. They both rest on the same basis. He will meet in the Senate a good many others who hold their positions by a like tenure."—*Philadelphia Record (Ind.)*.

THE LEADERS OF THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

R. ARTARIA.

THOSE accustomed to the unyielding antagonism shown for the most part by the Germans in America to what is known as the "woman movement," will be surprised at the strength the same movement has developed in Germany, according to an article by R. Artaria in *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, No. 8.

"The history of the woman-movement in Germany is the precise counterpart of what it has been in England and in this country. The prime leaders of the movement were regarded as visionaries—as crack-brained enthusiasts. Their agitation of the Question provoked either ridicule or anger. The movement was unwarranted, uncalled-for. And yet, strange to say, it originated in several places simultaneously. 'It must be in the air,' said some. As a matter of fact, in Germany as elsewhere, woman had just reached that level of culture from which it was possible for the few, gifted with clearer insight than their fellows, to survey the social constitution in its relation to woman, and to detect its nonconformity to principles of abstract right. But a few decades later, says Herr Artaria, the future for which the so-called visionaries were laboring became 'the present,' and the 'Question' was brought near enough to be recognized as a practical one by even the most shortsighted. To-day the great revolution which has taken place in ideas, the changed industrial conditions, the enhanced importance attaching to culture and character, have all co-operated to foster the development of a very earnest woman-movement, a movement which no one attempts to combat nowadays with the old catch-words: the bread-question knocks too audibly at the doors of so many middle-class homes where undowered daughters, without knowledge or capacity, look forward to an undetermined future. The importance of the education-question, whether in the sense of a higher and nobler intellectual culture for the mothers of the coming generation, or of liberal scientific study for the educational and medical professions, grows with the ever-growing demands of social life. The movement, however, is mainly due to the higher moral and intellectual platform of a wide circle of women who seek to participate in the progress of the age, and to contribute something to the general well-being, and to the emancipation of the individual from the pettiness of a life of pleasure which is so barren of lofty satisfaction and so rich in illusions and ennui.

"At the inception of the movement, it was asserted loudly that intellectual culture and womanly grace were incompatible, that the tendency of the higher education would be to unsex woman,

and render her unsuited to the duties of her proper sphere as wife and mother. But the leaders, in their own persons, afford abundant evidence that clear logic and force of conviction are not incompatible with the demands of true womanhood, but on the contrary are necessary to woman's proper development. As was remarked by Fräulein Auguste Schmidt in her opening address to the Woman's Rights Society, 'Liberal culture will not unfit a woman for her domestic duties, but will render her a fitting companion for man.' The ringing ideality which permeated the address from which this is extracted is characteristic of the spirit which animates the whole movement of the German *Frauenvereins*. This spirit animated Luise Otto (born in Meissen, Saxony, 1819), who must be regarded as the prime originator of the woman-movement in Germany. Her fiery soul first exhibited its enthusiasm in the Revolution of 1848. She established a 'woman journal' to rouse her sex from their spiritual stagnation, and 'Citizen Otto,' as her friends called her, strove valiantly for the moral, intellectual, and civil emancipation of woman. And she lived to witness great changes as the fruits of her labors. Among those who, following in her steps, have striven earnestly for the emancipation of woman, must be counted Luise Büchner, Marie Calm, and Bertha von Marenholz-Bülow. The first, born (1821) in Darmstadt, was the sister of the gifted brothers Büchner, and by her famous book 'Die Frauen und ihr Beruf,' published in the 'fifties, she exerted a very powerful influence upon the young women of the day. She enjoyed the friendship and co-operation of the Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, and passed from a life of fruitful labor in 1877. Another memory forever to be associated with the woman-movement in Germany is Marie Calm (born in Arolson, 1832), whose long residence in England, and participation in the woman movement there, pre-eminently fitted her for taking a leading part in the younger movement in her own country on her return to it in 1865. She died in 1877. Bertha Freifrau von Marenholz Bülow embodied another aspect of the great educational movement. She was the inspired pupil of Friedrich Fröbel and after his premature death she toiled arduously for the furtherance of his and Pestalozzi's ideas. Frau Henriette Goldschmidt, another active supporter of the movement, was distinguished for her powerful and persuasive eloquence. Frau Professor Mathilde Weber, herself a notable housewife, devotes herself to the advocacy of thorough intelligent training for this department of woman's activity. Her labors are principally among the poorer classes. Frau Lina Morgenstern is the leader in the movement for the establishment of industrial institutes for girls. Fräulein Helene Lang, a writer of distinction, devotes herself to the furtherance of the higher training of women for teachers. And so, in their several ways, the great leaders of the movement have each and all devoted their lives to the emancipation of woman from the trammels of custom, and her elevation to a plane which will afford scope for the exercise and free development of her highest faculties."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

THE new constitution which the Provisional Government of Hawaii has submitted to the Convention now in session at Honolulu, provides for the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii. There is to be a President, no Vice-President, a Cabinet of four Ministers, an Advisory Council of fifteen members, and a Legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives sitting separately and each containing fifteen members. The Constitution is not founded on the principle that all men have the right to vote and that universal suffrage is the panacea for all political evils. All voters must be naturalized citizens and must be able to read, write, and speak the English or Hawaiian language with fluency. Electors of Senators must own property worth \$4,000 or have an income of \$600 a year. Aliens who wish to become citizens must come from a country with which Hawaii has a naturalization treaty, and must be able to read and write English and must own property worth \$200. All aliens, however, who supported the Provisional Government may be naturalized without these qualifications. The restrictions upon the suffrage are so made that they

will exclude the Asiatics in the islands. The President is to be elected for a term of six years and cannot succeed himself. He is to be chosen by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, sitting together. This majority must include a majority of the Senate. The Advisory Council is to be appointed, five by each House of Congress and five by the President. It is to act in the granting of pardons and have legislative powers when Congress is not in session. The Constitution confirms all existing laws and Treaties, and prohibits lotteries, and provides that all royal lands shall be the property of the Republic. *The Providence Journal* says of this Constitution: "Though the government they are now engaged in establishing may be called a republic, it is evidently enough going to be a small oligarchy based on property. We do not mean to say that this is necessarily a bad form of government. But it is just as well to know that the spade which by courtesy is called something else, is a spade and nothing more or less."

The Indianapolis News says: "Altogether the new Constitution will keep the Government in the hands of the men who seized the islands last winter. This is not strange. But it is strange that people can be found who will defend Minister Stevens for helping forward the grab, and who will apologize for the performance on the theory that the controversy was one between monarchy and republic."

The Chicago Journal says: "Perhaps such a policy may be justifiable on the ground that the little moneyed aristocracy is superior in intelligence to the natives, but it is none the less a usurpation, and it puts the men who have been declaiming on the subject of liberty and free government and bitterly denouncing 'a rotten monarchy,' in a very curious position. Evidently what they meant was that the oligarchy should be free; that the oligarchy could do no wrong; that the oligarchy was composed, so to speak, of little tin gods on wheels."

IRRESPONSIBLE SCANDAL-MONGERS.

IS journalism to be a sacred profession? The priest claims the right to retain secrets imparted in the confessional, the lawyer to retain those received from his clients, the doctor those received from his patients, and the newspaper man now puts in his claim to preserve secret the sources of his information, even though a Senate committee demand them. This is the claim made by the Washington correspondent of *The Press*, Philadelphia and the Washington correspondent of *The World*, New York, when refusing the other day to disclose the names of those furnishing information to the Senate Committee, which they have published about the Sugar Trust's operations in politics. Most of the daily papers sustain them, but *Puck*, the comic journal which is not all comic, runs a tilt with them as follows:

"Certain of our contemporaries in and around New York have lately printed a great deal of dreary twaddle about the dignity that is supposed to hedge the newspaper calling. One New York daily asserted that the news-gatherer should enjoy the same immunity from cross-examination as the priest fresh from the confessional. It is a curious and instructive fact that the newspaper quickest to insist upon the dignity of journalism is a paper that has none of that desirable quality in its make-up. It is the paper living mostly upon sensationalism that is the readiest to strike a highly moral pose and to prate mawkishly of the holy nature of its calling. Chase down its domestic or political scandals, secured by the ingenuity of the keyhole reporter, and eight times out of ten you will find nothing substantial to warrant their publication. Talk of redress for the injured parties, and you are met with the hysterical assurance that the Press is accountable to no earthly power; that it has a sort of Divine commission to blacken the reputations of such men as happen not to win its favor. In their love for undefiled liberty the American people have allowed the reporter to forget. They have even encouraged him to believe that he is exempt from the physical discomfort that ordinarily follows criminal libel. The result is that the newspaper of to-day charges a public official with corruption as glibly as it tells of a

burglary or a studio-tea. It has come to understand that its charges seldom receive any serious attention, because they are usually vague and meaningless. But when specific charges do happen to be made, some fearless soul is likely to demand an investigation, and then the journalist should be compelled to make his bluff good. We have no desire to undervalue the power of the Press to expose and overthrow corrupt officials; but the reporter is a disgrace to his profession who makes plain charges of dishonesty, and then pleads the baby-act when he is called upon to help sift them."

It is worth while observing perhaps, that the priest, the lawyer, and the doctor do not make public the confidential information they have received; and that is the difference between them and the journalist.

NOTES.

SENATORS AND SUGAR.—The Senate Investigation Committee has been examining the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, with reference to the charges of speculation in sugar stocks and furnishing information to dealers in such stocks. Each Senator was made to answer a series of questions fully covering the matter. At the time of this writing, all but ten Senators have been examined, and Senator Quay is the only one who frankly admitted having speculated in sugar stocks. He stated that he had bought and sold such stocks "as he had a right to do," up to the day when the final vote was taken on the sugar-schedule. On that day he ordered his certificates sold, so as not to be influenced in his vote by the effect of legislation on sugar. Senator Ransom stated that his son had speculated in sugar, but without his knowledge, and he had not found out the fact until after the adoption of the sugar-schedule.

SEPARATING ELECTIONS.—Shall municipal elections be separated from State and National elections? This is one of the problems with which the New York Constitutional Convention is wrestling. The proposal for such separation is supported by many delegates on the ground that municipal reform would be easier under a system that would keep general issues out of municipal politics. But rural delegates oppose the proposal, claiming that separate elections will not work well in country districts in years in which only town officers are to be elected, as there would be no stimulus to "bring out the vote." There is also a suspicion that machine politicians in large cities frown upon the plan because it would interfere with the business of making "deals" and trading votes. *The New York World* (Dem.) favors the proposed separation, saying that the existing arrangement unavoidably tends to the pollution of politics and general corruption. With reference to the objection of rural delegates, *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "That is to say, the cities must continue to be a sacrifice to politics in order that the rural vote may be got out. The cities have for years been made a sacrifice in the Legislature to the wishes and interests of the politicians from the country districts. These have legislated, not in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the cities, but in accordance with what they thought would help party interests outside the cities."

ERASTUS WIMAN CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—After a trial lasting three days, Erastus Wiman, the well-known financier, was convicted of forgery in the second degree by a jury of business men. The crime consisted of writing another man's name on a check and appropriating to his own use money belonging to the firm of Dun & Co., of which he was manager. There was no question as to the facts; but the defense was that Mr. Wiman had no intent to defraud anybody and intended to pay back the money. The judge charged as a matter of law that the intent must be presumed from the act done, and that forging the indorsement of E. W. Bullinger to a check for \$5,000 made by Dun & Co., and depositing it to his own account, showed an intent to defraud. The penalty for forgery in the second degree does not exceed ten years, but no minimum is fixed. The jury recommended Mr. Wiman to mercy. *The World*, New York, says of the conviction: "In a commercial community, sympathy very seldom defeats justice in trials for this crime. Mr. Wiman's general character and his previous standing in the community render the affair a lamentable one. But it would be a matter of far deeper concern if his wealth-connections and his ability to procure able counsel had secured him immunity from the punishment due to so dangerous a crime." *The Herald*, New York, says: "Mr. Wiman's conviction is all the more a surprise to the public on account of the attitude he has assumed as an instructor and adviser of youth." *The Tribune*, New York, says, that while "the prisoner at the bar will receive his deserts for violation of law, every one knows what is the real lesson of his career of success, vicissitude, and final shame. He was a man of splendid energy and remarkable power as an organizer, competent to deal with large affairs and to play an important part in public affairs, but with a credulous faith in his own resources and judgment, and with an overmastering ambition not only to amass a great fortune, but also to create an international reputation. He was drawn into a whirlpool of speculative activity outside his legitimate business, and like a drowning man caught at straws—overdrafts of his accounts, and finally criminal forgery. If his speculations had not proved ruinous, all his business irregularities would have been condoned and concealed; but disasters overwhelmed him, and he is now where he is—an unhappy, broken-down man, a pathetic and melancholy figure. The law makes an example of the forger. But his career tells the story of an overmastering ambition without restraints of judgment or knowledge of limitations." *The Press*, Philadelphia, says: "The wonder is not that he now goes to prison, but that he has kept out of it so long. For Wiman with all his brains lacked moral judgment. He seems to have had a general idea that all the money he could control he was free to use as his own."

LETTERS AND ART.

ROSSETTI'S "LILITH."

NOWHERE in time's vista, where the forms of great men gather thickly," says F. G. Stephens in *The Portfolio* for June, "do we see many shapes of those who as painters and poets have been alike illustrious." This distinction was achieved by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; but of the two arts, Mr. Stephens, who was a friend of Rossetti of fifty years' standing, thinks that the palette served his purpose better than the pen. A few months before his death, Rossetti had the pleasure of selling to the Liverpool Gallery his painting of "Dante's Dream," and in a few years after his death two of his paintings were added to the National Gallery. Of his voluptuous work, "Lilith," Mr. Stephens speaks as follows:

"The highest examples of Rossetti's genius are from the period 1864 to 1872. Among the productions of this period few surpass and few approach 'Lilith.' Rossetti got a hint of the subject from that delightful repertory of whim, wit, and learning, the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' by R. Burton, who wrote: 'The Talmudists say that Adam had a wife called Lillith, before he married Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils.' On this hint, and, perhaps, from a few lines in Shelley's translation of 'Faust,' the painter-poet set about to educe in solid form his notions of the fair and evil-hearted witch, who, as a sort of Lamia, had been originally formed like a serpent. He took her as a type of the 'Body's Beauty,' and endeavored, by the forces of contrast and antithesis, to make more distinct the nobler, because chaster, charms of Sibylla Palmifera.

"As Rossetti painted Lilith she appears in the ardent languor of triumphant luxury and beauty, seated as if she lived now, and reclining back in a modern robe, if that term be taken rightly; the abundance of her pale golden hair falls about her Venus-like throat, bust, and shoulders, and with voluptuous self-applause she contemplates her features in the mirror her left hand holds, while with the other hand, using a comb, she draws apart the long filaments of her hair. The haughty luxuriousness of the beautiful witch's face, the tale of a cold soul amid all its charms, does not belie, such was the art of the master in painting it, the fires of a voluptuous physique. She has passion without love, and languor without satiety—energy without heart, and beauty without tenderness or sympathy for others—for her lovers least of all."

Mr. Stephen's monograph is copiously illustrated both with plates and illustrations in the text, and many of these appear for the first time as reproductions of the original paintings. The monograph is an exhaustive biography and contains a list of most of Rossetti's works.

SHAKESPEARE'S HANDWRITING.

IN our issue of May 26, p. 98, we gave the digest of an article from *The Pall Mall Magazine*, by William Waldorf Astor, designed to prove that Shakespeare could not have written the plays attributed to him, mainly on the ground that his signatures prove that he was illiterate. In *The Green Bag*, Boston, June, the Editor takes a brief for the other side. Referring to the article in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, the Editor says:

"A highly esteemed lawyer writes us that he never has seen any satisfactory evidence that Shakespeare could write, and argues that if he could not write he could not read, and if he could not read, he could not have composed those plays. Among the earliest arguments of the Baconians we recollect the story that the manuscript from which the printers set up the dramas was entirely free from interlineations, additions, and changes; therefore, it was urged, he must have copied them from another's writing. It has been found convenient to let this argument drop out of sight in view of the more modern and potent theory that he could not write. On the same course of reasoning, *i.e.*, the argument founded on the signatures, it might be proved that Napoleon could not write. Let the reader consult the facsimiles of his signatures at the end of Professor Seeley's

biography, and note the continual decadence of his 'pen-gesture,' and the meaningless and illegible character of his later signatures. If the argument of the disappearance of the original manuscript of the plays is urged, we may retort that there are very few manuscripts of the great old authors extant. We do not know, but we will ask, are there any or many of Bacon himself? We know that he once spelled his own name Bakon. How do we know that Shakespeare did not dictate his plays to an amanuensis? We may work ourselves up into a state of doubt on almost any subject, if we listen only to the difficulties and improbabilities. But now there is just one perfectly conclusive piece of contemporary evidence that Shakespeare was not illiterate, but on the contrary was pretty well educated for his time and station, and that is the familiar declaration of Ben Jonson that 'he had little Latin and less Greek.' We have never seen this contradicted, but it must be discredited before the common world can be made to believe that he could not write. Rufus Choate knew a great deal of Latin and Greek, and yet his signature was an abominable scrawl, and so was all his handwriting. We once kept a letter from David Dudley Field (who wrote a hand that had to be interpreted by faith and not by sight) by us a year in order to translate two words, which at length turned out to be *macte virtute*. A man's signature is ordinarily the most careless and illegible part of his writing. We frequently receive letters, the signatures of which we cannot read, but which are yet evidently the production of educated and intelligent minds. It is to be regretted that the argument founded on handwriting has been imported into this discussion, for it is the most misleading and inconclusive of arguments, as every lawyer knows. An expert in handwriting can prove anything, just as he wishes, or is paid."

SAGA LITERATURE.

SAGA, sägen, sagn, sawe"—these are the various designations in various tongues of that plain word "Saga" which means "a saying," or "tale that is told." From this account of the etymology of the word so familiar to all students of Norse literature, Johannes H. Wisby, who contributes an article on the subject to *Poet Lore*, Boston, June-July, passes on to a review of the Sagas and their place in literature, and of the Norsemen among whom they originated.

"Those old Vikings," he tells us, "were not so superstitious after all. They saw the thing, or, as the word implies, had received oral information about it; and on long, gloomy Winter evenings when the cold icebergs chafed the shores, they would sit down with their families and talk the thing over to while away the time—narrating without pretending to be narrators. This, their literary unconsciousness, tended strongly to make them, in a crude way, true literary artists. At the time when they wrote, which was not until about the year 1100, there was no fashion or style, and this circumstance, naturally enough, led to the originating of that enduring, majestic style—the simple, outspoken sentiments of Norse thought and aspiration. There were no booksellers in those days to skim the cream of profit on your work and keep you vegetating on milk-and-water royalty—nay, our Norse ancients ate strong food, had strong stomachs, and wrote strong books. From this, the reader must not infer that the Sagaman held the condition of his stomach, and what he ate, the principal point in his literary pursuits. Far from that. Material well-being was not the thing sought when the ghost seized upon the skald mind. They meant it, those skin-clad authors of yore. Störkuds (the Hercules, the Samson of saga), famous skald, berserker, viking or what not, occasionally composed his *drapas* and sword-songs on some naked crag or hill, baring his breast to the fury of the snow-storm, his voice almost overtopping the noise of the elements, not ceasing until the snow heaped about his shoulders; then descending, gathered about him his neighbors at some festive merry-making, and chanted forth the inspirations he had conceived on that crag or hill. Such talent, developing in such weather, naturally revealed itself in stormy, tough strokes, and, indeed, it takes no sage to perceive that throughout Northern literature, even to this day, runs, as it were, an undercurrent of that ideal and those pristine aspirations, Christianized at length, that gave birth to its first crude emanations.

"Not that it has developed quicker than other literatures, as far as we can see; but inseparably united in its very bone and

marrow, were present that rock-rooted strength, that youthful courage, and that unpretentious originality that never permitted of foppishness or vanity, and that have ever since remained the characteristics of the Scandinavian peoples, as well as of their literatures, music, fine arts, etc. The skald might fall into fits of melancholy, and there are sometimes passages in his volume that reveal the weird dejection of the writer, but he never despaired. Fear was not known to him, and when he got through musing on the dark and the dead, he would turn about with a flash in his eye and face the Sun: "Hail! Odinn's eye on Hlidskjálf." Then he would think of the promises of Ásgardr, the immortality of the *einherjar*, and healthy, sound soul that he was, would take the Sun, since it shone, and leave the Moon to those (ourselves included) who would reason on the shadowy side of things, and on that side only. The old Mannheimr system with Odinn and the deities was a system of gods, like the Roman and Greek mythologies; but unlike the latter, it was a system of human beings—flesh and blood—as well. We have not the slightest doubt but what Odinn, Thor, and several of the other gods were once earthly chieftains, who by reason of their sovereignty and personal excellence were gradually exalted to the god-office, and worshipped as gods. The Southerner, if in that word we may embody the heathen races at that time, that had a different religion from the Norsemen, climbed long temple stairs and prostrated himself, during much ritual and less worship, before some god or oracle, trying by various processes to extract an answer to his prayer. The Northman, on the other hand, walked straight into his idol house or grove, and sacrificed with less ceremony and a good deal of practical worship to such and such divinity; told him all he could think of (and that must have been very little, he being by nature of a rather taciturn cast); told him that he wanted providential assistance in such and such away, asked Njördr (the sea-god) to shake up his enemy's barks in such fashion that they would be little good for fighting at the encounter, all the time urging this shaking-up business to be kept judiciously out of his way; told Njördr that if he did not give him his support, he would have nothing to do with him or his, but would go to Thor, and told Thor the same thing with reference to some other deity, if the former, through ambiguous omens which the god unraveled, seemed to be disinclined to use his hammer in favor of the worshiper. Sobblings and moanings were something the walls of those sanctuaries never had the trouble to echo, and that is doubtless—some ambitious archaeologist should essay—reason enough to suppose that they all shared the cruel fate of being reduced to dust, into which substance they must have returned, since we at best can produce but a splinter or two, altogether decayed, as evidence of their antique existence."

SUGGESTION MORE POWERFUL THAN FACT.

DON'T tell the story too plainly, or you will tire your readers." These words, according to Vald. Vedel, in the *Tilskueren*, Copenhagen, reveal the secret by which "modern authors" get the attention of the public. He thinks that all of us have some poetic instincts, that we desire to be made poets by what we read. We take pleasure in inventing and supplying the missing parts. Some of his illustrations, however, are not from modern authors. For instance: "When Tyra Dannebød tells King Gorm a bird-fable, she suggests to him that his son Canutus is dead." But M. Vedel gets to our modern times and ideas when he speaks of our Nineteenth-Century newspaper style.

He says: "When the Social-Democratic papers report something new, and end by saying 'all comment is superfluous,' they suggest more than can be said in words. Maupassant paints a democratic agitator in these few lines: 'For twenty years he has dipped his red beard into the beer-glasses of all the democratic cafés.' That's literary suggestion. Everybody immediately sees tobacco-smoky cellars . . . and hears political cant . . . and smells sour beer . . . and gets a picture of the low and debased creed."

"When one of Ragnar Lodbrok's sons, while playing at chess, hears of his father's death, the poet eloquently shows the son's feelings by making him grasp one of the chess-men so violently that blood comes out under the nails. Place against these descriptions the exclamations of one of Racine's heroines: 'Si je le

hais Cleone!' or Macduff's remarks in 'Macbeth,' or Chateaubriand's description of Attika's mountains, or Heine's poem

'Am Ganzes duftet's und leuchtet's,'

and we see the difference in the art employed. How often do Flaubert and Goncourt confuse us because they are too prolix. We see all the trees, but we forget that we are in the forest. The modern naturalistic, the French analytic school of literature, fails because it lacks 'obscurity.' The Icelandic sagas tell their story in a few well-chosen words, enough to make a frame for the picture; but they leave the universal facts and truths to be painted in by the reader. Hence they are so fascinating. Folk-songs sketch the local scenery and draw an outline of the acting persons. The burden of the story is laid in the refrain, and this is general enough to give fullest play to the imagination of all. That's 'suggestion' and that is the reason for their popularity.

"Everywhere the younger poets are trying to introduce this kind of suggestion as an antidote against French naturalism. English pre-Raphaelites and 'apostles of beauty,' modern Synthetists and Symbolists among the painters, French 'mystics,' Maeterlinck's dramas, Danish books like 'Den brogede Bog,' 'Hoide Blomster,' all work in that direction.

"This modern literary movement resembles very much the German Romanticism of 1800; but is not allied to it. Its spring lies in the modern human mind. We grow tired of 'law' and 'learning,' and our minds desire to have a few hours' rest for dreaming and fancy. Our mental make-up needs this new literature."

TISSOT'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GOSPELS.

FOR more than eight years, the French artist, Tissot, has been studying, gathering material, sketching, and giving himself entirely to the work of illustrating the life of Christ. On the fly-leaf of the first of his blank books in which he made his studies, he wrote these words: "Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ. By a Pilgrim in the Holy Land." He went to the Holy Land, in 1886, in order to make himself familiar with the people and places, and secured numerous photographs of characteristic types, scenes, and landscapes. The collection, exhibited this year in the Champ de Mars Salon, Paris, consists of 280 water-colors and 100 pen-and-ink sketches. But his task is not done, for he does not expect to finish his last sketch until the end of 1896.

Theodore Stanton, in *The Century* for June, says:

"Tissot's work is, in a measure, a return, in spirit, at least, to the methods and aspirations of the early masters in their treatment of religious subjects, and is in direct disaccord with the present tendency of French art, which is either to ignore sacred history and sacred themes altogether, or to treat them in an irreverent and sensational manner. Tissot is a pious believer, and a faithful son of the Roman Catholic Church. It would be impossible for him to present the Saviour as He has been presented several times in the Salons of recent years.

"If I had not been supported by faith," says Tissot, 'how could I have withstood the fatigues of such a task, and, above all, have found such profound consolation in my labors?'

"Emphasis must be laid on the fact that Tissot, in the enthusiasm of a neophyte, had not simply gone back to the antiquated treatment of religious subjects. Herein lies, perhaps, the chief merit of his collection. His originality may often border on profanity, but never crosses the line. His innovations in the handling of old familiar themes frequently take the breath away when the beholder is of the cloth. An ecclesiastic, who has carefully studied the collection, declares that in his rendering of the Passion, Tissot has introduced numerous details that have never before occurred to the clerical mind, and yet none of these new departures is contrary to orthodoxy, and in no respect mars the emotion produced by the scene.

"Perhaps the boldest of the pictures of pure imagination is that which is named 'What Jesus Saw, from the Top of the Cross.' In the first place, you see no cross. The spectator stands where the Christ should be, and this, in the words of the note, is what meets his eyes: 'At the foot, weeping and burning with divine love and repentance, is Mary Magdalen; His mother, with her look of ineffable tenderness; Saint John, buried in profound de-

votion; and many holy women bathed in tears. A little farther back are the blasphemers, the haters, and the timid. Staring Him in the face is the sepulcher which is to receive His body that very night. Farther back are timorous disciples, who approach that they may have a final glance at the Master before night hides all from view. The fainting Lord can just hear the murmur of the distant city, and the low blare of the trumpets at the Temple regulating the crowd according to the order of the sacrifices."

TWO VERSIONS OF AN ODD LITTLE STORY.

THE solidarity of the race is a very ponderous inference to draw from a little folk-lore story; but it can be drawn by the aid of a little imagination. The folk-lore stories in their variations in different lands afford the historian valuable clues, and there is a fascination in hunting them through their different forms equal to that found in hunting words back to their source.

The familiar story of the King and the Abbot, the leading feature of which is the propounding of three questions which must be answered under penalty of death, and which are always answered satisfactorily in the legend, although generally by some one other than he to whom they were propounded, is, in some form, found among the folk-lore of almost all countries. A Roumanian version of the story, under the title of "The Learned Priest," is given in the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte*, Berlin, Nos. 2 and 3, which we thus render in English:

"In the days of the Moldavian prince, Wode Stefan the Great, there lived in the village of Branisteni the very learned pastor Onofrei, and a swineherd named Gloanta. It happened that the Wode Stefan heard of the deep learning of the pastor and visited him. But he soon had enough of the parson's wisdom. At parting, he gave the pastor three questions which were to be answered in the course of a month. 'If,' said the prince, 'you answer only one of the three correctly, you shall not be hanged,—simply beheaded; if you answer only two questions correctly, the King's own armor-bearer shall behead you with the royal battle-axe; but if you answer all three correctly you shall be Bishop of Radanti. . . . The three questions are as follows. Firstly, I want to know how much I am worth. Secondly, since God has placed in my hand a powerful sword before which all neighboring peoples bow, I would like to know how long it would take me to go from one end of the world to the other with the sword in my hand. Thirdly, I want to know when I think wrong.' . . . The month came to an end, and the swineherd Gloanta, dressing himself in the pastor's clothes, presented himself to the King and answered his questions as follows: 'Since our Saviour and Redeemer was valued at thirty pieces of silver, your Highness must be contented when I say that you are worth just nine-and-twenty pieces of silver. To the second: your Highness the Wode is the Sun of the Moldau, and being a Sun you will require just twenty-four hours to go round the Earth. To the third, your Highness thinks wrong at this moment, for you are not talking with the pastor Onofrei but with the swineherd Gloanta.' . . . The King appointed Gloanta Bishop of Radanti, and the pastor became swineherd."

The Siebenburger story is perhaps a better version. The three questions are: (1) How old would Adam be if he still lived? (2) How far is it to Heaven? and (3) What was the thought in my mind at the moment you answered the two first questions? The stipulation in this case was that if the host succeeded in answering the three questions he should get half the King's treasure; but if he failed the King would take half of his. Worried at his incompetency and the anticipated consequences, the host, at the last moment, told his trouble to his hired man, who undertook to answer the questions, but first bound up his face and went to bed to escape recognition. "What," said the King to the supposed host, "are you sick?" "Yes and no," replied the laborer—"the great good fortune that awaits me is almost too heavy to bear, and so I am lying down to gain strength. But to the questions, your Majesty—first, Adam would be just one week younger than the world, for God created the

Earth in the beginning, and on the seventh day He created Adam. Second, Heaven is just a day's journey distant, for Christ said to the thief on the Cross, This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise. Third, when I answered these questions your Majesty thought I was the host; but it is not so, the old rascal is under the bed; I am his laborer." . . .

The same general idea runs through all these stories, leaving no doubt as to their having been derived from a common source: but the complete change of form the original has undergone, in passing from land to land, shows how readily the idea, once implanted, finds expression everywhere.

THE OLDEST PHOTOGRAPH.

AN animated discussion has been going on in the American magazines anent the respective claims of New York and Philadelphia to having produced the first sun-picture of the human face. Prof. Daniel W. Hering recently read a paper before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York, on the



THE FIRST SUN-PICTURE.

work of John W. Draper and his son, Henry, in the course of which he stated that the Drapers were among the first who applied the camera to the reproduction of living objects. Daguerre made pictures of inanimate objects. Professor Draper, by the application of a different chemical to the plate, reduced the necessary time of exposure from forty-five minutes to about one minute, and was thus able to daguerrotype human beings. The picture which he took of his sister is claimed to be the first sun-light portrait ever made. This picture has an interesting history. It was presented by Draper to his great friend, Sir William Herschel, the astronomer. At his death it became the property of his son, Sir William John Herschel. Chancellor MacCracken, of New York, knew of this picture, and wrote to Sir W. J. Herschel for it, to exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition. After considerable search it was brought to light, and duly dispatched to America. The following description was attached during its exhibition at Chicago: "The oldest sun-picture of the human countenance. Taken upon the roof of the University of the City of New York, by Prof. John W. Draper, early in 1840."

Mr. Julius F. Sachse, writing in *The American Journal of Photography*, states that "the first portrait of the human face taken by aid of the sun and a sensitive plate was made in Philadelphia, and shown before the American Philosophical Society at

the meeting held December 6, 1839. During the same month others were made by both Cornilleus and Dr. Beck Goddard, and in less than three months the daguerreotype miniature had ceased to be a novelty in Philadelphia. These originals are still in existence, and in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

Whatever may be the respective claims of the two cities, but a few months lie between the experiments, and whether Draper's picture of his sister Dorothy is the first or not, it is most interesting as a very early example of heliography.—*The Practical Photographer, London, June.*

OLD ENGLISH IN TENNESSEE.

THE curious corruptions of English found among the mountains of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina have often been commented on, but hitherto no one appears to have given any attention to the fact that there is an amount of good old English surviving here which is quite characteristic of this region. According to tradition, the people have descended from Colonial refugees of the Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary periods, and the common family names show them to be of North British stock. Words in familiar use among them, and obsolete elsewhere, are *squandered* for scattered, *holp* for help and helped, *scribing* for writing, *ill* for cross and quarrelsome. Their spelling, *costes* for costs, *nestes* for nests, *postes* for posts, and the like, seem to carry us back to the pilgrims at Canterbury Inn.

If these descendants of Britons exhibit such admirable taste or trusty instinct in keeping alive forms of good English which others neglect, it is not to be wondered at that their own invention of phrases is often most happy. "They have a *good farewell* to 'em," said a peach-grower, thinking of the after-taste of the fruit. "Come down and see me, and we'll *joy round and eat apples*," was a matron's invitation to her cabin. "He's as *shifty as a wild hog*," was the summing-up of a neighbor's character. A "short cut" is here a "*near walkin' way*." A lame mule, going on three legs, was "*cypherin' along*"—putting down three and carrying one. "Yes, brother, it's *sorry water* here," was a woman's regretful remembrance of the sweet spring farther up the valley. "I didn't have the milk-sick; it was *hard livin' sick*," diagnosed another. "Be *good to yourselves*, you fellers," was a hunter's good-by. "Yes, boys, that'll *pass an' pass right on*," was a youngster's rapturous appreciation of home-made candy. Of a horse thief: "He was gone when the mare was gone, an' *that left a gap down*." "That's *sunrise water*," of water flowing from the east. "She's *laaff of it tuk her to supper-time*," of a jolly woman. When the mule tumbled eighty feet down the mountain a Baptist preacher, grinning, observed: "They's allus *sunthin' to tickle a body*."

Sometimes it must be acknowledged that the original devices of speech are of more questionable taste. "*He's fitfied*," was the description of an epileptic. "*Chord your parts!*" commanded a singing-master in search of the keynote. A good elder prayed for "the bereaved parents whom we are *funeralizing* to-day," on the occasion of a funeral discourse for four children who had died within a period of eight years.—*The Independent, New York.*

Literary Pastimes of Authors.—In Dickens' library at Gads-hill, there was a panel-door, which when it was closed appeared to form part of the bookshelves, for it was moulded and painted to represent books, and on the backs were conspicuous titles, all of them amusing. Here are a few of them: "Cat's Lives (9)"; "Captain Cook's Life of Savage"; "History of the Middling Ages"; "Hansard's Guide to Refreshing Sleep"; "Waterworks" by Father Mathew; "History of a Short Chancery Suit," twenty volumes and index; "Jonah's Anecdotes of the Whale"; "King Henry VIII.'s Evidences of Christianity," etc. A similar kind of thing was undertaken by Thomas Hood for the Duke of Devonshire's library, and successfully carried out. The Duke wrote to

Hood: "It is necessary to construct a door of sham books for the entrance of a library staircase at Chatsworth. Your assistance in giving me titles for these unreal folios, quartos and 12mos, is what I now ask." The following are selected from the list compiled by Hood: "Ye Devill on Two Styx"; "Black Letter," two volumes; "On Cutting off Heirs with a Shilling," by Barber Beaumont; "On the Affinity of the Death Watch and Sheep Tick"; "Lambe on the Death of Wolfe"; "Tadpoles; or, Tales Out of My Own Head"; "Plurality of Livings with Regard to the Common Cat"; "On Trial by Jury, with Remarkable Packing Cases"; "Cursory Remarks on Swearing"; "Cook's Specimens of the Sandwich Tongue"; "Hoyle on the Game Laws," etc.—*Book News, Philadelphia, June.*

Maarten Maartens.—The author of "God's Fool" is distinguished for two qualities in which most of the Dutch novelists are lacking—breadth of view and virility. His satiric tendency has sometimes been misunderstood as Thackeray's was. Those who read "God's Fool" would do well to turn back to the three or four striking parables which serve as a preface to this striking story. One of these throws a flood of light on Maarten Maartens' aim and spirit: "There was once a man—a satirist. In the natural course of time his friends slew him and he died, and the people came and stood about his corpse. 'He treated the whole round world as his football,' they said, 'and he kicked it.' The dead man opened one eye: 'But always toward the goal,' he said."—*The Bookbuyer, New York, June.*

French-Canadian Legendary Lore.—Many traditions are held in the Province of Quebec and on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence as firmly to-day as they were in the ancient days of faith. These myths have become as much a part of the people's environment as storm and sunshine, sowing and harvest, and have been accepted with a conviction as simple. Among a people so credulous that a toothache is cured by a charm, that a medal is hung around a cow's neck as an efficacious remedy for a cough, a Latin prayer fastened on a barn-door as a protection against fire or the invasion of thieves; where the dust collected from a dead woman's coffin is supposed to relieve disease, it is evident that superstition has retained its hold. The Canadians have an unquestioning belief in witchcraft, and in the possession by the Indians of magical powers. The early settlers brought with them rich stores of story from Europe, and adopted many beliefs from the Indians. Many of these old stories are whimsical, but they portray qualities of sentiment and imagination, quaint drollery, pure morality and primitive philosophy; and all are sweetened by human sympathy. In the rural districts of French Canada, Satan's company is looked for on all occasions. Canadian rustics never answer "*Entrez*" to a knock at the door, always "*Ouvrez*." This is founded on an old legend of a young woman who said "*Entrez*," when the devil came in and carried her off.

But it is when the priest is sent for to attend the sick that one needs all his wits to annul the machinations of the devil. At such a time the devil is stimulated to his greatest activity, for it is a question of the loss or gain of a soul; but notwithstanding his zeal and versatility of resource and his knowledge of human nature, he is often outwitted by mortals, as many vouchers attest.—*All the Year Round, London, June.*

Mrs. Carlyle's Sharp Wit.—October 11, 1838.—Carlyle and his wife dined with us last night. She is a very pleasing woman. She appears to have a good deal of humor; and though she seems very gentle, I hear that she has a sharp wit when she chooses to exercise it. Aunt Buller told me that Sterling wrote Mrs. Carlyle a severe lecture on her proceedings in this line. They were at a party, when Sterling, in a very solemn manner, pronounced the world

to be a mere sepulcher, adding, "But there are martyrs' crowns for some of us." To this Mrs. Carlyle rejoined, "Yes; but I don't think any of us seem much inclined to try for them." A laugh was immediately raised against poor Sterling's oracular declaration, and the next morning Mrs. Carlyle got the letter.—*Edward Strachey, in the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, June.*

Destroyed Libraries.—The great Alexandrian library, the largest collection of books in the ancient world, which was destroyed by fire by order or permission of Theodore the Great, because it contained so much heathen literature, was not the only one to suffer such a fate for a like cause. *The Two Republics* prints an extract from Adolfo Duclos Salina's work on "The Riches of Mexico and Its Institutions," which says: "The establishment of libraries in Mexico dates from a period long before the conquest by the Spaniards in 1521. It is a well-known fact in history that King Itscoalt caused the disappearance of all the written records of his time in which were set down all the old precedents and customs. This he did in order that the people might not know what they were and might despise them on that account. History tells us, too, that the allied Tlaxcaltecas destroyed the library of the city of Texcoco on this being occupied by the conquerors. The remainder of the traditional records which survived these disastrous fates were almost entirely done away with by the spirit of fanaticism displayed by the first Bishop Zumarraga and others, who saw in all symbolical writings evidences of superstitious idolatry."

The Art of Music.—The Shah of Persia, when visiting the late Emperor of Germany, some years ago, was taken to the opera, and during the course of the performance, was asked how he liked the music. He confessed that the majority of it was pretty crude, but that one piece the orchestra had just been playing was simply superb. The Emperor at once gave orders for the repetition of the piece.

"No," said the Shah, "that's not it."

Another one was played. "No," returned the royal visitor, "it's not that, either."

"Presently the orchestra began to tune their instruments."

"That's it!" cried the Shah, enthusiastically. "That's the piece I was trying to tell you about!"

So, for the edification of this barbaric ruler, and the anguish of the rest of the audience, the orchestra tuned, and untuned, and retuned their instruments in the most heartrending fashion, and the Shah leaned back in his chair, while his face wore a look of unspeakable enjoyment.—*Hamilton Rodier Cochrane, in Home and Country Magazine, New York, June.*

LITERARY NOTES.

COUNT TOLSTOI is writing a "cosmopolitan drama," which he says is to be the last of his works.

THE great popularity of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" has affected the sale of Hardy's latest novel, "Life's Little Ironies." The whole edition was sold in advance of publication.

The Bookman reports that a portrait of Emily Brontë, the only one known, has recently been discovered, and has been engraved for publication. It has been pronounced an excellent likeness.

SINCE her marriage, Miss Olive Schreiner that was calls herself Mrs. Olive Schreiner. Her husband, however, has changed his maiden name by making his wife's family name his surname, so that his visiting-cards now read, "Mr. Cronwright Schreiner."

AN "International Walt Whitman Society" will be organized in Philadelphia, with Dr. D. G. Bunton as President. The object of the society will be to publish Whitman literature from time to time, after the manner of the Chaucer, Dante, Shakespeare, and such societies, and to bring the poet's admirers together in clubs throughout the English-speaking world. The annual dues for membership will be \$2.

PROFESSOR QUIDDE'S "Caligula," a book which was supposed to attack William II., under the guise of a biography of the Roman Emperor, turns

out to be a painstaking historical treatise, which has been read with interest by the German Emperor himself, who is said to be highly amused at the mistake of those reviewers who thought that the book libels him.

RUSKIN began to write "books" at six years of age. His first dated poem was written a month before he reached the age of seven. His first appearance in print was in *The Magazine of Architecture*, in 1834, when he was fifteen. Macaulay wrote a compendium of "Universal History" and three cantos of a poem in imitation of Scott when he was only seven years old. Mrs. Browning read Homer, in the original, when she was ten years of age.

ANDREW LANG, in *The Cosmopolitan*, says: "Novelists must not brick up nuns any more. Mr. Haggard bricked up a nun, lately, and a spirited member of the Society of Jesus has demonstrated that the punishment was not a recognized institution. A controversy rages round the dead body which, so Mr. Haggard was told, is that of a bricked-up nun. At present, it seems to be something else, and the story a Mexican myth. Other dead bodies are still being inquired about."

THE ex-Empress of France, Eugénie, has been engaged on her memoirs for many years. As soon as a page is written it is placed under lock and key, and not even her most intimate friends ever see it. The work is not to be published until twenty-five years after her death. The ex-Empress uses in writing a penholder which is ornamented with diamonds. It was used by the fourteen representatives in signing the treaty of the Peace of Paris in 1856, and was given to the ex-Empress as a memento.

THE various opinions of high authorities concerning Heine are interesting to read, now that the town of Düsseldorf has refused to set aside a piece of ground for a monument to the German poet. Carlyle called him a blackguard; Ruskin, a Dead Sea Ape; and *The Pall Mall Gazette*, a scoffing, renegade Jew. *The Gazette* has the grace, however, to print a letter from a correspondent who says: "So be it! But I for one venture to think that, monument or no monument,

'Far on in Summers that we shall not see,'

Heine's lyrics will live when 'Teufelsdröckh' has ceased to trouble, when the 'Seven Lamps of Architecture' no longer illumine any paths trod by mortal man, and when the P. M. G. shall have seen the error of its ways."

ART NOTES.

LOUIS DUCOS DU HAURON, the well-known French photographer, is to begin the publication of the first photographic paper in Africa. It will be published in Algiers under the name of *Photo Revue Africaine*.

THE Vienna correspondent of *The New York World* says that the Americans in Vienna are disappointed with the poor showing of American artists at the International Exhibition of Fine Arts at the Künstlerhaus.

A CASE brought in Judge Bacon's Court by Mr. David Murray, A.R.A., establishes a valuable point in favor of artists. Henceforward, the hanging upon one's walls of a picture which has been obtained "on approval" is, in the absence of testimony to the contrary, a formal acceptance of the picture and general evidence of its purchase.

AN organization very wide in its scope, since it is to comprise music, the drama, poetry, and the industrial arts, as well as architecture, sculpture, and painting, is about to be established in Chicago. The President is Hamlin Garland; Vice-President, Lorado Taft, the sculptor; Secretary, Miss T. Vernetta Morse. It is proposed to issue pamphlets, hold exhibitions, deliver lectures in Chicago and the West—in fine, do everything appropriate in a "Central Art Association of America."

A NUMBER of Americans show paintings at the exhibition of the Champ de Mars. Whistler has three delicate lithographs printed in colors, but his main contribution is in oils—three portraits, two marines, and two figure pieces. Dannat has a study head, Harrison two marines, John Humphrey Johnston several pictures seen at his New York exhibition, together with others more recent, and Sargent a portrait of Mrs. H. H., which wins applause from critics who take a pessimistic view of the whole collection, believing a second Salon a detriment to French painting. Gari Melchers has a "Skaters" and a "First Born," John W. Alexander a portrait of the artist Thaulow and "La Glace," Marcus Simons two religious pictures, and Julius Rolshoven a water-color called "Beatrice." These are the most noteworthy contributions by Americans, but not a complete list.

MUSICAL NOTES.

WHEN "Tannhäuser" was first produced in Vienna, a parody of it appeared which soon had more performances than the opera itself. On March 12 the parody reached its hundredth repetition, while the opera is on its way toward the three hundredth.

"REGINALD DE KOVEN says that his music generally sounds like something else. And this is because the composer has only about two octaves in which good melody is possible. In these two octaves there are twenty-five semitones. Is it any wonder that a fellow now and then 'stumbles on a combination some other fellow has used before?' This is charming—delicious, as Massenet said of Sybil Sanderson. Fancy the same argument applied to literature. 'All poetry,' says Mr. Browning, 'is written by means of the twenty-four letters of the English alphabet, and indeed mostly with a small selection of them. Is it any wonder that later poets now and then stumble upon combinations which have been used before?'

"What is poetry but life in its eternal aspects, by the light of the ideal? So long as the ideal lasts, and so long as our clairvoyance of the ideal grows brighter and clearer, so long will poetry and music have new things to say. It is not a question of letters or semitones, but of soul and sympathetic insight."—*W. S. B. Mathews, in Music, June.*

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

THE "HAIR OF PELE."

STANISLAS MEUNIER.

SOME specimens which have recently arrived at the geological laboratory of the Museum of Natural History in Paris have again directed my attention to the part played by the wind in geology, and to the importance, so long unrecognized, of sedimentary deposits by the air. These specimens are lavas from the volcano of Mauna Loa, in Oceanica, which the wind, in buffeting ere they were consolidated, has reduced to threads of an extraordinary fineness. You might call them bundles of tow. Fig. 1 gives an idea of their appearance. They are poetically called in Hawaii the *Hair of Pele*, who, in the pantheon of ancient Hawaiian worship, was the deity most feared and respected, being regarded as the queen of fire and the goddess of volcanoes. The mechanism of the formation of this Hair of Pélé is the better known, because the same thing is produced accidentally in many factories, where a current of air is thrown on a bath of melted slag by a bellows or blower. It has even been proposed to use the product thus prepared in textile fabrication; but for this purpose it is unsuited by reason of the sudden and frequent variations of diameter of the glossy threads. Fig. 1 shows quite plainly the peculiarity of which I have spoken: little black drops, mingled on all sides with the brownish tow, are in reality knots, the threads of which are constantly broken off.

If you examine the Hair of Pele with a microscope, you will see abundant proofs of its aerial origin. Our Fig. 2 shows some of the hairs enlarged about eight diameters, and Fig. 3 the dust with an enlargement of sixty diameters.

If you shake the Hair of Pele slightly over a sheet of white paper, there falls on it a fine dust which, under the microscope, reveals among very fine threads, myriads of little glassy brownish balls, more or less transparent and sometimes entirely so. With



FIG. 1.—HAIR OF PELE FROM MAUNA LOA, HAWAII.

these are mingled an abundance of glassy scales like those shown on an angular plate on the margin of Fig. 2.

I do not think that enough attention has been paid to the fact that there are balls mixed with the threads in slag accidentally spun near the nozzle of a bellows. These balls result from a special action of the gaseous surrounding, and it is very important to note that you can sometimes recognize their aerial origin.

With these spherical bodies, in the Hair of Pele and in factories, may be connected the important observations of M. Gaston Tissandier, who has found in sedimentary deposits made by the atmosphere, in widely separated localities, the globules of which

I have spoken. These spherical bodies, he observed, evidently owe their origin to the action of the air on fused matter on the surface of meteorites during their passage through the atmosphere. The little spheres must evidently be formed in great numbers at each fall of a meteorite. Their slight weight and volume cause them to be suspended in the air for a long time, and to be transported a long distance by the wind. This explains the fact that the floor of the ocean is, so to speak, covered with them. All the marine sediments which have been carefully examined are filled with globules of this kind, and the researches

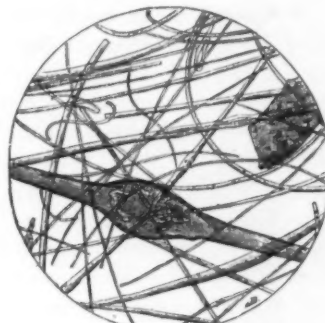


FIG. 2.

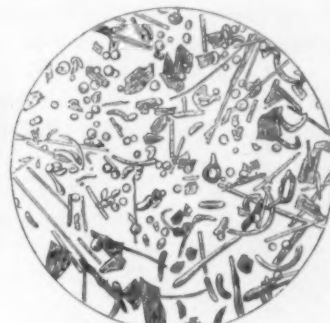


FIG. 3.

of M. Tissandier and myself show the same abundance of the globules in the beds of ancient geological seas as in the existing oceans.

The dust procured from the lava of Vesuvius also presents the globiform characteristic. Nearly all the matter is in the form of black globules of variable dimensions.

No one can dispute the identity of these globules with those which exist in such great abundance in atmospheric dust and in old marine sediments. So far, says M. Daubrée, the eminent geologist, the general opinion is that the origin of these globules is due to the arrival in our atmosphere of cosmic masses; and to the arguments already offered in support of this theory may be added the results furnished by the gaseous trituration of meteoric rock. These globules may be derived from terrestrial rocks, as well as from meteorites. The arrival of meteorites in our atmosphere doubtless contributes greatly to the production of the brilliant globules with which aerial and aqueous sediments abound; but the discharges from volcanoes are important factors in the production and distribution of these globules. In the basins of seas, the corpuscles, which are evidently of an extra-terrestrial origin, are mingled with products clearly volcanic.

From several points of view, the importance of the sedimentary deposits by the atmosphere has been shown lately to be of considerable geological significance; and the facts I have just explained will contribute to increase the importance of those deposits for geology.—*La Nature, Paris, April 28. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CULTIVATION OF PLANTS BY ELECTRICITY.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 29, we recorded the results of some experiments in the stimulation of plant-growth by means of electricity. The matter is still under investigation by numerous experimenters, and in a communication to *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, No. 16, there is a record of some experiments which, from their simplicity and the satisfactory results attending them, promise to be of considerable interest. The experimenter in this case was N. Spechnew, whose experiments on the effect of electricity on seed-germination were described in our previous article.

Still more interesting are his experiments on plant-growth. He sank a copper plate in the earth at one end of the plant-bed, and a zinc plate at the other end, and connected them by a wire. These plates were about twenty-eight and one-half inches high

and eighteen inches broad. The experiment was first undertaken with vegetables in the Botanical Garden at Kew, and with striking results, producing, for example, a radish (the German *rettich*) about seventeen inches long, and over five inches diameter, while a carrot attained a diameter of nearly eleven inches, and weighed very nearly five pounds. Both were fine-flavored, of good texture, and juicy.

In this experiment, the yield of the beds subjected to the galvanic current, in the case of roots, was four times, and in the case of grain, half as large again as that of the beds not similarly treated.

The causes of the success attending this treatment were subjected by Spechnew to a searching investigation, in the course of which he ascertained that 100 lbs. of electrified earth contained 1 oz. of soluble material, while the same weight of non-electrified earth contained only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This partial decomposition of the soil-constituents facilitates the action of the plants in taking up their food from the soil.*

The well-known fact that the slow discharge of static electricity facilitates the assimilation by plants of nitrogen from the atmosphere, favored the anticipation that it would be promotive of plant-growth. To test this, Spechnew stuck into an acre of ground, which had been sowed, a number of poles, with a point at the apex of each pole, for the collection of atmospheric electricity, and all connected by conducting wires, forming a net for the distribution of the electricity. "By these means," says Spechnew in his report, "the electricity of the atmosphere is rendered denser over the field, and the plants develop in a region of high electric tension."

These experiments, which were conducted for five years, gave results which fairly justify the extension of the methods employed; for from the returns lying before us it appears that a sowing of 475 lbs. of rye in the ordinary method gives 2,825 lbs. of grain and 6,175 lbs. of straw, while by electric culture the yield was 3,625 lbs. of rye and 9,900 lbs. of straw. Wheat and barley showed nearly the same average returns; while oats appear to be even more highly benefited by the electric treatment.

It appears clear from these experiments that electricity has a definite influence on plant-growth and is capable of increasing the yield. It is further claimed that it accelerates the ripening, and Spechnew assures us that his potatoes are generally free from disease, although those outside the electric net are infested with parasites; and, further, that sugar-beets cultivated by the aid of electricity are perfectly free from every disease.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

M. M. LUND.

ORDINARILY, if oxygen, water, nourishment, or heat be removed, death ensues. Experiments, however, have shown cases of suspended animation, in which the absence of one or more of these essentials to life has not produced death.

Spallanzani experimented with a great many microscopic forms of life, and attained some interesting results. Some of them he dried eleven times, expecting to see them killed, but they revived every time. Doyère did the same, then heated them to 150° F. and placed them in a vacuum for four weeks, but they revived when he poured water upon them. Baker kept them dry for four years, and then revived them by water. Lately, however, it has been proved that the forms which revive are not identical with those which were dried up. The animalcula themselves died, but their eggs withstood the severe heating of 150°. In boiling water they would have perished.

Spallanzani has proved that the common snail may be deprived of any of the four conditions of life and yet survive. It simply retires within its shell and goes to sleep. Spallanzani cut small openings in the shells of the snails. Through these he could

clearly see the functions of life in operation. As the temperature gradually diminished, these operations became weaker and weaker; at 0° all movements ceased, and the snail appeared to be dead. As soon as the temperature was raised, movements indicative of life began again; by raising the temperature to normal height, the snail regained its normal powers. Thus the experimenter quickened and reduced life at his pleasure. To prove that the absence of heat suspends the snail's animation through the Winter season, Spallanzani made the following experiments: When the snail retire within its shell, it closed it hermetically, and both shell and operculum were impenetrable to air. The scientist bored a very small hole in the operculum and fastened a fine glass tube in it, excluding the possibility of air getting in. He then placed the snail under water and forced air into the shell through the tube. If there were any fine openings in the shell or the operculum, or if the snail before entering had filled the shell with air, the air forced into it by means of the tube would cause air-bubbles to be visible through the shell; but Spallanzani could not detect any. He made another experiment to test this. He bored a hole in the operculum of another snail, and again fitted an air-tight glass-tube into it and filled the tube with quicksilver. He then turned tube and snail upside down and dipped the end of the tube into a cup filled with quicksilver. If the snail's shell was absolutely without air, the tube would show it, for it would act like a barometer. Spallanzani found that there was no air inside of the shell. During the Winter, he placed several "snail-barometers" side by side with ordinary barometers for comparison. The "snail-barometers" acted exactly as the regular barometers. Spallanzani, however, went further. It was possible, he thought, that the snail, before shutting himself up, might have laid in a supply of air. He therefore extended his experiments to many specimens, making examinations just after the snail had retired, in the middle of Winter, and in the Spring, and proved to his satisfaction that the snail had not breathed during the Winter. He also kept a number of snails during the Winter on the bottom of glass jars filled with water, oil, and quicksilver, proving conclusively that they had no air-supply during that time. To prove that it is want of oxygen that puts the snails to sleep, he set them in a vessel filled with hydrogen. For about ten minutes the interior organs acted as usual, breathing the hydrogen; but suddenly they ceased, and the snail closed the shell by the operculum and lay still. At the end of five hours, Spallanzani forced a little atmospheric air into the lungs of the snail, and almost immediately the heart began to act and the blood to circulate. When he stopped the supply of air, the operations of life also stopped. The snail remained immobile when carbonic-acid gas or hydrogen was forced in. It is, consequently, the oxygen which sets the organism in motion.—*Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

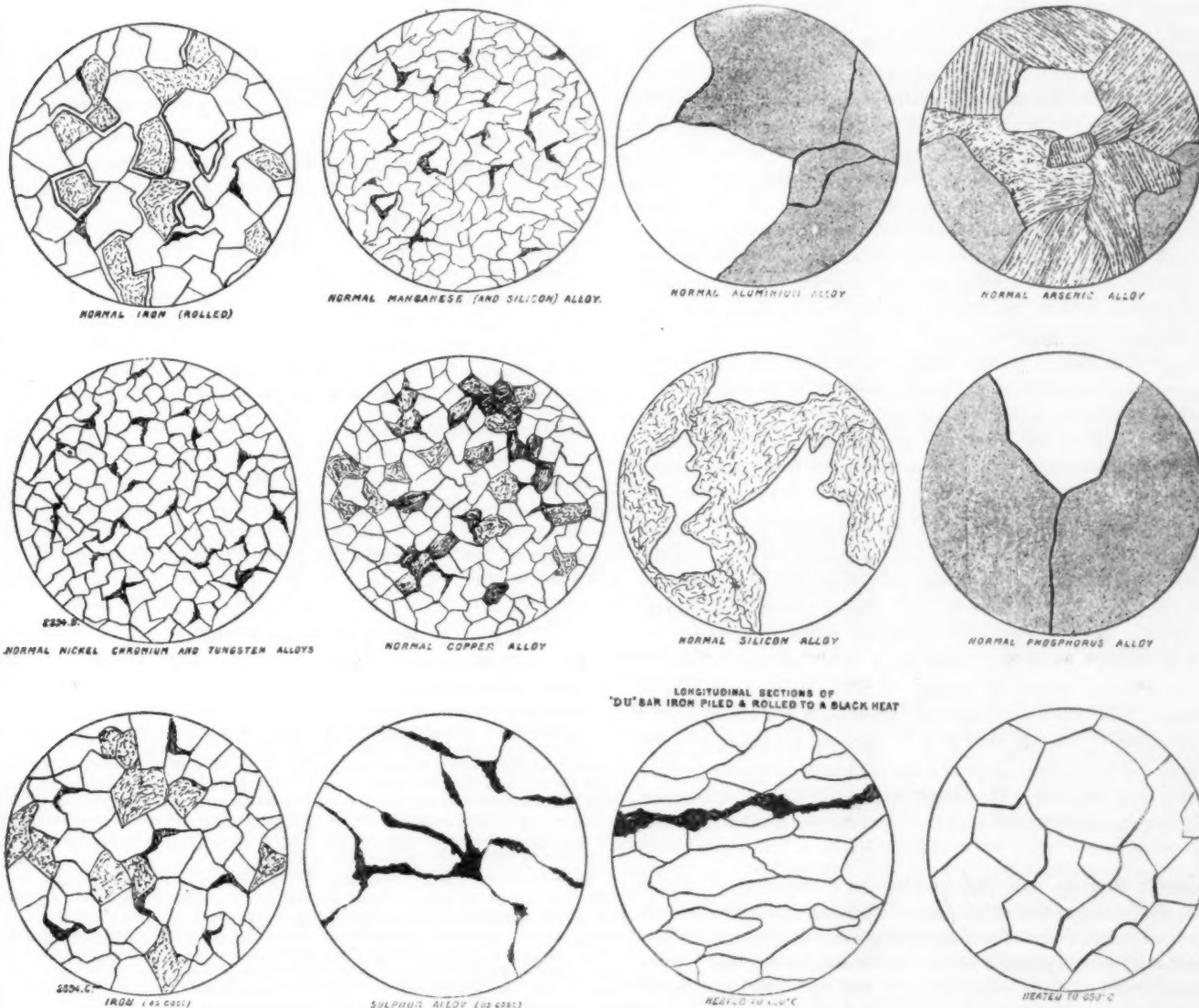
Photography as a Means of Inspecting Bridges.—It is well known that to avert accidents such as have frequently occurred with iron bridges it is now thought necessary to subject such structures to constant inspection, especially for the determination of their bearing power. For many purposes, the method introduced by Lotz, an engineer of Giessen, has its advantages. *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal*, Stuttgart, gives the special characteristics of Lotz's method: A photograph of the bridge, or of any section of it which it is desired to investigate, is taken with as large a photographic apparatus as possible, at first with the bridge unladen, and then with it laden, both photographs being taken from the same position. The photographs are then much enlarged. In this way an examination of the photographs renders it very easy to determine the extent to which the several parts of the bridge are influenced by the strain.

* This is precisely the action of quicklime.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE OF IRON ALLOYS.

IN a paper read before the British Iron and Steel Institute, and published in *Engineering*, London, May 25, Prof. J. O. Arnold described the appearance, under the microscope, of sections of different alloys of iron, illustrated by the figures which we reproduce on this page. After being properly polished, the sections were all etched with nitric acid to bring out the crystalline structure clearly, and then, in some cases, soaked in a bath of benzol, which seemed to loosen the film of oxid resulting from the etching. Gentle rubbing with wash-leather then brought out the structure beautifully, after which the section was

a property of contracting separately, causing the alloy to develop cracks under compression. The arsenic alloy (Fig. 4) contains, likewise, three varieties of crystals, white, red, and green, having different proportions of arsenic. The alloy with nickel, chromium, and tungsten (Fig. 5) resembles in general the manganese-silicon alloy. That with copper (Fig. 6) has similar crystals but apparently of two or three different compositions, all more or less permeated by the copper. In the vicinity of the black knobs of carbid occur groups of dark oval granules, which the author believes to be nearly pure copper. The light crystals of the silicon alloy (Fig. 7) are probably poorer in silicon than the others. The phosphorus alloy (Fig. 8) resembles that of arsenic, but has larger crystals and no striæ. The sulfur alloy



mounted in an air-tight cell. The figures serve to show very strikingly the characteristic structure of the alloys from which the sections were taken. In ordinary rolled iron (Fig. 1)* there are polyhedral crystals of two types—smooth and bright areas of pure iron, and grayish rough areas containing a small percentage of carbon. Besides these, there are little dark knobs of carbid of iron. The manganese-silicon alloy (Fig. 2) shows that the addition of these elements to the iron materially reduces the size of the crystals. The needle-like points are believed, by the author, to be due to the silicon. The aluminum alloy (Fig. 3) shows very large crystals of two types, white and pale brown, the latter being probably the richer in aluminum. The crystals show

* The figures run from left to right in the three rows.

(Fig. 10) is very remarkable. Through the large crystals, which are of one type, are distributed sulfids of iron, and they possess such an extraordinary individual contractile power as to develop fissures sufficient almost to cut the metal into pieces. In some instances, crystals were actually detached, and fell out in the form of silvery dust. Hence, iron containing much sulfur is red-short, that is, brittle even when heated to redness.

The whole subject is a striking illustration of methods now employed by engineers, who, not satisfied with studying the properties of iron and steel as actually exhibited in bridges and similar structures, are peering into their crystalline, and even into their molecular, structure, and are thus able to explain many peculiarities which otherwise would remain forever inexplicable.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Lifting Water by Air-Flotation.—The Pohli air-lift pump, according to *Engineering*, London, June 1, is now used extensively, not only for artesian wells, but also for acids, oils, and liquids containing foreign matter which would injure valves. It consists merely of a pipe with a bell-mouth, which is lowered into the liquid to be pumped. Another pipe whose end is hooked like the handle of a walking-stick is introduced under the edge of the bell, and through it compressed air is forced. The air mingles with the liquid and causes it to boil up around the edge of the bell, lifting the liquid to a considerable height. Thus the liquid may be said to be floated upon a multitude of minute air-bubbles disseminated through it. When the water is used for drinking the wholesale aeration improves its quality materially. The machinery for compressing the air may be in any convenient location, and the air conducted thence to any place or to as many places as are desired.

Tuberculosis in Animals.—A pamphlet on this subject, by James Law, has just been published as Bulletin 65 of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, and will be sent free to physicians and members of boards of health on application to I. P. Roberts, the director of the station, Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Law thus sums up the points that usually indicate a weakness of constitution in cattle, and susceptibility to tuberculosis: Head narrow between the horns; sunken eyes; thin, narrow ewe-neck; chest small, lacking in both breadth and depth; hollow flank and tendency to pot-belly; a general lack of muscle so that the limbs seem loosely attached to the body; and, finally, in breeds that show a variety of colors, the lighter shades of brown and yellow. If such animals are of high value for the dairy, and can be kept free from infection, they need not be rejected. The finest conformations of Shorthorns, Devons, or Holsteins furnish no protection in the presence of the germ.

A New Engineering Project.—An organized effort is now being made to utilize the water-power of the Des Moines rapids. The scheme is to confine the water, as it flows over the rapids, in a wide canal, using it to run turbine-wheels, which will operate dynamos for the generating of electricity to be transmitted for local use. The wall of the canal is to be 20,000 feet in length, with an average height of 17 feet. There will be 1,238 feet of breadth at the head of the canal, reducing as it reaches the narrows to 400 feet. At the head of the canal an ice-boom of solid masonry, 1,812 feet long, 10 feet high, and with an average width of 8 feet, is to be built. The power-house will have a capacity of twenty turbine water-wheels, generating 27,000 electrical horsepower.

Magnetic Friction and Hysteresis.—In a recent note in this column the phenomenon of hysteresis, showing itself in the fact that it is easier to magnetize iron to a greater degree than to demagnetize it, was explained as due to molecular friction. This has been the common explanation. But in *The Electrical World*, New York, June 9, Charles P. Steinmetz calls attention to the fact that the two have directly no relation, though they are equal when there is no external source or expenditure of energy. If external transformation of energy takes place, as in revolving machinery, no conclusion can be drawn from the hysteresis with regard to the magnetic friction, and especially disappearance of hysteresis does not mean disappearance of molecular magnetic friction, but only that the energy of magnetic friction is supplied from a different source.

Electrotropism.—This name is given by Blasius and Sweizer to a curious phenomenon observed by them (*Electrical Review*, London, May 18). A current of 108 volts being sent through water in which there were fish, the fish were calm and even stupid when their heads were toward the anode, but in the re-

verse direction they were excited and made efforts to escape. If traversed transversely by the current they showed signs of dizziness, and sank down on the side that was toward the anode. These effects are due, doubtless, to the action of the current on the nerves of sensation, in accordance with the well-known law that there is a decrease of excitability at the positive pole, and an increase at the negative.

Relative Affinities of Acids.—M. Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, describes in *The Philosophical Magazine*, June, a new method of measuring affinities based on the principle that the affinity of any acid is proportionate to the amount of base which it can retain in the presence of a strong acid selected as a standard of comparison. The applicability of the method is rather restricted, owing to the tendency of many acids to decompose the reagent, but the weaker acids give satisfactory results. Mr. Lea's investigations show that chloric acid has stronger affinity for bases than any other known acid. Calling the affinity of hydrochloric acid 100, the affinities of some of the weaker acids are as follows: succinic, 1.54; acetic, 1.02; citric, 3.87; pyrophosphoric, 6.77; tungstic, 1.46.

Testing Optical Glass.—John A. Brashear describes in *Popular Astronomy*, June, the method of testing optical glass for the quality of its annealing. The plate, already polished, is set up on edge at an angle on a black reflecting surface—varnished glass or black cloth—and viewed through a Nicol prism. If the glass is fairly well annealed, the polarized light reflected from the black surface beneath it produces in the prism the appearance of a symmetrical black Maltese cross, the less marked the better. If the cross is distorted or broken up into other figures the plate is poorly annealed, and if colors appear the glass must be discarded.

A Monochromatic Rainbow.—*Nature* London, May 24, records a very rare phenomenon witnessed in England by Mr. Charles Davison, on November 28, 1893. While rain was falling, shortly before sunset, a rainbow was formed, little more than the vertical part of one limb being visible. In a few minutes the blue, green, and yellow bands gradually faded, leaving only a dull red band.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a recent lecture, Professor Dewar showed that very fragile bodies, such as soap-bubbles, may be frozen solid.

Of the seventy-nine works which use natural gas in whole or in part, forty-two are in Allegheny County, Pa., fifteen in other counties of western Pennsylvania, five in Ohio, and seventeen in Indiana. One now being rebuilt in West Virginia and two in course of erection in Indiana will also use natural gas. In 1892 only seventy-four works used natural gas, but their consumption of this fuel was much larger than that of the seventy-nine works which now use it. It is only in Indiana that the consumption of natural gas has increased during the last two years. In January, 1892, it was used by only six works in that State.

PROFESSOR FRÖHNER, of the Berlin Veterinary School, has investigated the prevalence of tuberculosis among small domestic animals. In the clinic for small animals, during the last seven years, out of a total of 70,000, only 281, or 0.4 per cent., have been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of tuberculous dogs was as low as 0.4 per cent.; cats seem to be considerably more subject to the disease, the proportion being 1 per cent. The animals most severely affected are parrots, the ratio of tuberculosis among them being as high as 25 per cent., no doubt owing to imperfect acclimatization. Living as these birds mostly do in rooms constantly used by members of the family, their liability to tuberculosis makes them somewhat dangerous pets.

A PHENOMENAL gas-well was recently drilled on a farm in Hancock County, Ohio, near Fostoria. The drill only reached the depth of 350 feet and the well had just been cased, when the drillers heard a roar of gas as the drill tapped the reservoir. They ran for their lives, but none too soon, as the ponderous drill was hurled as from a gun nearly 100 feet above the tree-tops. The casing followed in quick succession and was scattered and bent in a tangled mass. The gas soon ignited from the fires of the boiler and flame shot up 150 feet. The oil thrown out with the gas formed a lake of fire, making it impossible to get within 100 feet of the well. For quarter of a mile round the well, the gas rushed up through the boggy earth with such force that dirt and water were thrown ten feet or more. The entire wood is still filled with the gas coming through the ground, and people have left the place in fear. The roar of the gas can be heard nearly ten miles. Oil men declare that nothing like this well has ever been known. It is entirely new territory, and is supposed to be a crevice or pocket which will soon blow itself out. At its present rate of speed it can never be brought under control.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BEHEADED FOR AGNOSTICISM.

THE charge on which Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded was high treason; but the charge of atheism had much to do with his conviction, as is shown in the report of the trial. In addressing him, the King's Attorney exclaimed: "O damnable atheist!" and, in passing sentence, Lord Chief Justice Coke said: "You have been taxed by the world with the defense of the most heathenish and blasphemous opinions. . . . Let not any devil persuade you to think there is no eternity in Heaven; for if you think thus, you shall find eternity in hell-fire."

The basis for this opinion of Raleigh was furnished in testimony before Royal Commissioners by one Ralph Ironside, minister of Winterboon, which has escaped the biographers of Raleigh, but is resurrected in an article by J. M. Stone in *The Month*, London, June. The original manuscript has disappeared, but a contemporary copy is among the Harleian papers in the British Museum. It is an interesting illustration of the religious dialectics of the time:

"Wednesday sevennight before the Assizes, Summer last, I came to Sir George Trenchard's in the afternoon, accompanied with a fellow-minister and friend of mine, Mr. Whittle, vicar of Forthington. There were then with the knight Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Ralph Horsey, Mr. Carew Raleigh, Mr. John Fitzjames, etc. Toward the end of supper, some loose speeches of Mr. Carew Raleigh's being gently reproved by Sir Ralph Horsey with the words *Colloquia prava corrumpunt bonos mores*, Mr. Raleigh demanded of me what danger he might incur by such speeches, whereunto I answered—'the wages of sin is death'—and he making light of death, as being common to all, sinner and righteous, I inferred further that as that life which is the gift of God through Jesus Christ, is life eternal, so that death, which is properly the wages of sin, is death eternal, both of the body and of the soul also.

"Soul," quoth Mr. Carew Raleigh, 'what is that?' Better it were, said I, that we would be careful how the soul might be saved, than to be curious in finding out the essence.

"And so, keeping silence, Sir Walter requested me that for their instruction, I would answer to the question that before by his brother was proposed unto me. I have been, saith he, a scholar, some time in Oxford; I gave answer under a bachelor of arts, and had talk with divers; yet hitherto, in this point (to wit, what the reasonable soul of man is) have I not by any been resolved. They tell me it is *primus motor*, the first mover in a man, etc. Unto this, after I had replied that howsoever the soul were *fons et principium*, the fountain, beginning, and cause of motion in us, yet the first mover was the brain or heart, I was again urged to show my opinion, and hearing Sir Walter Raleigh tell of his dispute and scholarship sometime in Oxford, I cited the general definition of *Anima* out of Aristotle (2 *De Anima*, cap. 2), and thence a *subjecto proprio* deduced the special definition of the soul reasonable, that it was *Actus primus corporis organici agentis humanam vitam*.

"It was misliked of Sir Walter, as obscure and intricate. And I, withal that though it could not unto him, as being learned, yet it might seem obscure to the most present, and therefore had rather say with divines plainly, that the reasonable soul is a spiritual and immortal substance, breathed into man by God, whereby he lives and moves, and understandeth, and so is distinguished from other creatures. Yea, but what is that spiritual and immortal substance breathed into man? saith Sir Walter. The soul, quoth I. Nay, then said he, you answer not like a scholar. Hereupon, I endeavored to prove that it was scholarlike, nay, in such disputes as this, usual and necessary to run in *circulum*, partly because *definitio rei* was *primum et immediatum principium* and seeing *primo non est prius*, a man must of necessity come backward, and partly because *definitio* and *definitum* be *natura reciproca*, the one convertible answering unto the question made upon the other. As for example, if one asked: 'What is a man?' you will say: 'He is a creature reasonable and mortal;' but if you ask again: 'What is a creature reasonable and mortal?' you must of force come backward and answer: 'It is a man'—*et sic de cæteris*.

"But we have principles in our mathematics," saith Sir Walter,

'as *totum est majus qua libet sua parte*; and ask me of it, and I can show it in the table, in the window, in a man, the whole being bigger than the parts of it.'

"I replied first, that he showed *quod est*, not *quid est*, that it was, but not what it was; secondly, that such demonstration was against the nature of a man's soul, being a spirit; for, as a thing being sensible was subject to the sense, so man's soul being insensible was to be discerned by the spirit. Nothing more certain in the world than that there is a God, yet being a spirit, to subject Him to the sense otherwise than *perfectum*, it is impossible. Marry! quoth Sir Walter, these two be like, for neither could I learn hitherto what God is. Mr. Fitzjames answering that Aristotle should say he was *Ens entium*, I answered, that whether Aristotle dying in a fever should cry: *Ens entium, miserere mei*, or drowning himself in Euripum should say: *quia ego te non capio, tu me capies*, it was uncertain, but that God was *Ens entium*, a thing of things, having being of Himself, and giving being to all creatures, it is most certain and confirmed by God Himself unto Moses.

"Yea, but what is this *Ens entium*?" said Sir Walter. I answer: It is God. And being disliked as before, Sir Walter wished that grace might be said, for that, quoth he, is better than this disputation. Thus, supper ended and grace said, I departed to Dorchester with my fellow-minister, and this is, to my remembrance, the substance of that speech with Sir Walter Raleigh I had at Wolveton.

RALPH IRONSIDE."

From this, Sir Walter's proper classification would seem to have been among the Agnostics. He seems, however, to have changed his views by the time he reached the block, for, among his last words are reported these: "I die in the faith professed by the Church of England. I hope to be saved and to have my sins washed away by the precious blood and merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

EX-PRIESTS: WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

THE ex-priest, Louis Martin, of Montreal, has, for the third time in four years, gone back to the Roman Church. This conversion from, and re-conversion back to, Papacy, are regarded with much interest by many Protestants, who cannot understand how a priest who has once left the Roman Church can ever return to it. Evidently, there is something wrong; and the editor of *Le Citoyen Franco-Américain*, Springfield, Mass., undertakes to answer the question: What shall Protestants do with priests who desire to leave their church?

He says: "The condition of a Roman Catholic priest is a peculiar one. He is taught from his infancy that the Roman priest is a representative of God, the mediator between God and man, that he is literally 'another Christ.' The priest has a supreme control over his people in spiritual matters, and even in the temporal affairs of the parish, not to say anything of political Roman Catholicism. He is a celibate, and this vow of celibacy, coupled with the dangers of the confessional homage paid him by his people, makes him very liable to fall into many temptations that are peculiar to the priesthood. Now we suppose that such a priest becomes tired of the Roman Church and wishes to leave it. No. There may be some priests who, touched by Divine Spirit, see at once the inner meaning of the Gospel, and grasp its blessed messages of love and forgiveness with an intensity of feeling that cannot be suspected. But, even then, they are not familiar with Protestant ideas, with Protestant life, and church methods and discipline. *They must be trained*.

"It is a mistake to suppose that there is very little difference between Roman and Protestant theology. The only points of contact between the two touch upon the being of God, the Trinity and the Divinity of Christ. A thoroughly educated priest would be poor ministerial timber, without having been trained for the Protestant ministry.

"Any Roman Catholic who leaves Rome, and wishes to engage in Protestant church work, should receive a special training in order to become a useful worker, and be thoroughly instructed in evangelical Christianity. If the 'short-cut' methods are open to criticism, it is especially so in connection with the conversion of Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholic priests at that.

"We know people who find fault with converted priests, or even

rejoice at their faults, and yet have never tried to help them to become truly converted.

"The priest who leaves Rome, as we had occasion to remark, becomes an outlaw, so far as Roman Catholics are concerned. His fate is just as sad as that of the Hindu *pariah*. And if there are no Protestants to welcome him, to take him by the hand, and show him a more excellent way, there is no hope for him. He will become a worthless tramp, or go back to Rome."

IS THE CHURCH IN ITS DOTAGE?

THE Church occupies the position of servitor rather than that of ruler." "The Church is now a worldly power with a worldly body." Here we have an attack upon the Church, not upon Christianity, by a writer in the *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres. He has a beautiful picture of the Church in the beginning, or Christianity as it came from Christ and His Apostles:

"Then, it was like a sweet simple child. Poor and barefooted, she wandered from town to town, winning hearts by her innocence and warm sympathy, and telling the story of Him who called the tired and weary to give them rest. She told the story of the Christ; she was the symbol of downtrodden humanity. No wonder that the Church was successful in her work; no wonder that the people were carried away by her enthusiasm.

"But that is long ago. The erstwhile daughter of the Proletariat now lives in the mansions of the rich, where she has been assigned a modest place, a kind of old-maid's corner, which she has adorned tastefully enough with pictures, and relics of her past glory. In a mild and well-bred manner she tells the children of the wealthy the story of the child Jesus. Now and then, she goes into the tenement-houses, and whips the children of the poor. In her youth, her face was flushed with enthusiasm over her work; and the reflection of Him who had sent her to preach the Cross was apparent to all. There is a warm glow on her face sometimes even now; but it appears more like the effect of the wines and puddings, the good living which is hers, rather than of the love for her Master's work.

"The Church endeavors to assist social reforms in a worldly manner. But that is impossible. Her servants sat at the tables of the wealthy; and when the social problem began to assume its present importance they had quietly fallen asleep, and, like the Foolish Virgins, they had no oil in their lamps. Dependent upon wealth for her very existence, the Church is perfectly powerless. Were she to make an earnest attempt at social reform, the rich would quickly 'hang their bread-baskets higher,' and give her a chance to practice once more that contempt for worldly vanities which she still preaches. The Church is slowly but surely nearing her dissolution. Not because there is no longer any faith in the world, as she peevishly tells us; but because she has identified her interests with those of Capital, and because the economic revolution is nigh.

"But when the body dies, the spirit will be set free. The pure teachings of the Christ are more than ever the subjects of the study of the 'unbelievers.' And lo! they discover that the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth preached the same doctrines which the social reformers of to-day promulgate, and was crucified for His 'revolutionary' attempts. Capitalism made fun of the Teacher who dared affirm that law is often the reverse of justice, and ridiculed His maxims because they made the believer in them totally unfit to do business on the Stock-Exchange.

"But Socialism can sympathize with the Christ who prophesied two thousand years ago that there would be false prophets, preaching false doctrines for the sake of money."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EMOTION IN RELIGION.

EMOTION is one thing, religious facts are another." So writes the Rev. Alfred Fawkes in *The Weekly Register*, a leading Roman Catholic paper, of London. His contention is that the externals of religion, or an appreciation of these, must not be taken or "mistaken" for religion itself. These words from a Roman Catholic priest are of special interest because the general belief among Protestants is that the Church to which he be-

longs makes the externals—the ceremonies, architecture, music—of first and greatest importance. Father Fawkes takes for the text of his paper the words from St. Matt. xvii. 4: "Peter, answering, said to Jesus, 'Lord, it is good for us to be here; if Thou wilt, let us make three tabernacles, one for Thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias.'"

"The other synoptics, St. Mark and St. Luke, in recording these words of St. Peter, add the gloss, 'he knew not what he said.' Small wonder! It was natural that, at the sight and hearing of such things, the Apostle should have been carried beyond himself; and therefore the rebuke of Jesus is tacit, but it is a rebuke for all that. Jesus ignored the enthusiasm of His follower, He passed by his words as though they had not been said, and when at last He spoke, it was to recall His hearers from emotion to action; from the cloudland of aspiration to the common level of work and life. . . .

"'How goodly are thy tabernacles, O Jacob, and thy tents, O Israel!' (Numbers xxiv. 5). A divine saying, yet he was a disobedient Prophet who uttered it! 'Lord, I have loved the beauty of thy house' (Ps. xxv. 8), yet he who built it was an idolatrous and a graceless King! Do not confound affected piety with solid virtue. Emotion, religious emotion even, is a matter of temperament, due mainly to physiological causes. Before we announce *Dixit Dominus*, let us be sure that God *has* spoken. Let us beware how to presume to pass off our own vacuous and crazy imaginings under His image and superscription—the idols of the theater and the market as stamped with the impress of the Divine. Do not distrust knowledge. St. Ignatius said: 'Give me educated people!' Ignorance is no note of piety. God is ill-served by a lie. Let us see life steadily and see it as a whole, not blinking aspects of it.'

"'Lord, it is good for us to be here!' We would abide on the Mount of Transfiguration, we would raise tabernacles there for the glorified Christ and His heavenly visitants. But no, the vision fades: we must come down from the heights to the dull level of the workaday world, with its thankless tasks, its onerous duties, and their appointed end—death. And here, mediation is the work of religious consciousness: 'He is our Peace, who hath made both one.'"

DENOMINATIONAL RIVALRY IN MISSION WORK.

THAT damaging rivalry exists among the various denominations in the mission-fields of South Africa is vouched for by the Rev. B. Buchner, Director-General of the Missions in South Africa, and he specifies the Methodists and the Church of England as the main offenders.

In his report, published in the *Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift*, Gütersloh, he complains that the rivalry of the different denominations in the mission-field is hurtful to the common cause; the ministers of one sect are too apt to belittle the work of another sect, and to confuse the mind of the Kaffirs with dogmatical distinctions.

"The greatest sinners in this respect," Dr. Buchner says, "are the Methodists and the Church of England. The Methodists, for instance, follow the rule that any member of their church should be kept in the church at all hazards, and to do this they will go to no end of trouble in visiting their converts, even if, perchance, these converts move to a long distance. Now, all this would be very commendable if it were only done in cases in which the sheep for whose welfare the shepherd is so much concerned goes to a Heathen fold. But, when the Methodist native moves into another Christian community, the interference of the Methodist missionary is often very annoying, as the natives are not always able to understand that the differences between denominations are, after all, very slight.

"The Episcopal Church (Church of England) unfortunately follows on the lines of the Roman Catholic Church: it claims to be the one only true church, and looks upon the whole world as its property. South Africa, for instance, is divided into dioceses, and any other religious community, though it may have begun its work long before the arrival of the Episcopalian missionary, is treated as an intruder. One of their Archdeacons told us that

'for the greater glory of God,' it was not only perfectly permissible, but even necessary, to interfere with the work of the missionaries of other denominations!

"Some of the native Methodists, nevertheless, become members of our congregations, and I must acknowledge that they deserve praise. There is, however, one obnoxious practice of theirs which gives us some trouble—the midnight-meetings. This malpractice—we cannot call it anything else—soon becomes popular with the Kaffirs. 'The Spirit comes in the night,' they say. A native preacher, T. Nakin, remarks: 'First comes the Spirit, but afterward, on the way home, comes the temptation of the Flesh.'"

The *Lutherischer Kirchenfreund*, Chicago, says:

"What Pastor Buchner says with regard to the Methodists' endeavors to 'mind their sheep' who have settled among other congregations, is nothing new to those acquainted with the missions in the Western States. A single member often forms the nucleus of a rival 'churchlet.' Our own Lutheran Church, unfortunately, is not an exception to this rule. This is the worst phase of mission work."

CULTURE AND CHRISTIANITY.

JOHN PERSONNE, in *Svensk Tidskrift*, Upsala, Sweden, replies to the extremists who, on the one hand, say, "Culture and Christianity are in conflict;" and, on the other hand, "Christianity is born of culture," or, "Culture is the child of Christianity."

Our author begins his paper by defining culture as "man's gradual progress (or exit) from natural conditions, and his approach to, and acquisition of, civilization." "Christianity," he says, "is Christ's life according to the Scriptures."

M. Personne seems to regard culture as a synonym for education, for he contends that the arts and sciences existed before Christianity came into the world, and that while some of these might have been influenced by Christianity, none of them were derived from it. And he emphasizes the assertion that the philosophy of modern times is as little influenced by Christianity as was the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. Even in reference to theology, he contends that theological systems existed long before Christianity was born, or even the word theology was made. The Roman Varro, born 116 B.C., writes of three classes of theology: (1) *Theologia mystica*, the poet's mysterious thoughts about the Deity; (2) *Theologia physica*, the philosopher's theology, which upon a speculative method gave a rational representation of the Deity; (3) *Theologia politica*, the legalized belief about the Deity. Christian theology can be said to be only partially a result of Christianity, and as theology nowadays plays an unimportant part in modern culture, the facts of its partial relationship is of no great consequence.

Is Christianity altruistic? Does Christianity demand that a man shall deny himself absolutely, in the sense in which Tolstoi teaches? Has a Christian no personal rights? Must a Christian, when he is smitten on one cheek, turn the other cheek to the smiter? All the extreme views implied in these questions are wrong. Christ, Himself, did not turn the other cheek to those who struck Him. He rebuked His tormentor. Christ has not demanded that one shall love his neighbor more than himself; He does not ask His followers to give everything away absolutely; He said: "Love your neighbor as yourself." He has, therefore, recognized the rights of the individual. He teaches both altruism and egoism. This is my answer to those who claim that culture and Christianity are antagonistic. Taking Christ's words literally—and why not?—there is no antagonism between the rights of the "one" and the "many." The rights of both must be maintained.

Culture being man's progressive attainment of "self" and outgrowing, the "Natural," is therefore "of this world." Christ said, "My kingdom is not of this world." Is there, therefore, a conflict here? Not necessarily; for if God is the cause of the world, both developments must be from Him, and there must be a point of union somewhere.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE WAR AGAINST THE JEWS IN GERMANY A WAR AGAINST CAPITAL?

THE Anti-Semitic movement is the beginning of a powerful middle-class movement." This is a rather startling assertion, because we have been led to believe that Anti-Semitism in all countries and in all ages proceeded from an ecclesiasticism that would not regard a Jew as a brother, and from a political bigotry that refused to acknowledge his full citizenship. While the middle and lower classes, to a greater or less extent, looked upon the Jew as one cursed of God, and an alien in the land, yet the Churchmen and the rulers of the people have been held largely, if not entirely, responsible for the opinions. But now comes a writer in the *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, who declares that the present Anti-Semitic movement in Germany is the antagonism of the middle classes against the representatives of capitalism. He denies the assertion that the Jews are disliked on the score of religion:

"If that were the case, Jewish apostates would be welcome in the ranks of Christian-Socialists, Deutsche-Socialists, the Teutoburg Party, and the Deutsche-Reform Party. But the members of these organizations have been compelled to acknowledge that the Jew always remains a champion of his race and a representative and advocate of Jewish capitalism."

The writer then goes on to define the position of the middle classes in their relation to social reforms:

"They combine all those elements of the nation specially fitted to cope with the economic evils of our day—such as capitalism, trusts, usury, and illegitimate speculation. The proletariat, because of its enslavement by the capitalists and manufacturers, cannot bring about any reform. Those who stand between the capitalists and the proletariat belong to the middle classes."

Distinguishing between the proletariat and the capitalist he says:

"The amount of wealth possessed has nothing to do with the matter. This middle-class movement of ours is not intended to antagonize rich persons, but only those who use their wealth to absorb the possessions of others. It is only because the mammoth fortunes of our day have been, and continue to be, amassed in an unjust manner, that we have the struggle of labor against capital. The economic position and views of the man determine his standing in this struggle. He who speculates on the Exchange, and thus tries to amass wealth at the expense of others, is a capitalist in the obnoxious sense of the word, although his working-capital may be less than a thousand marks; but the owner of millions, if he refuses to increase his wealth in this way, belongs to the middle classes. The same rule applies to landed proprietors.

"The struggle of the middle classes against capitalism is nothing new. Thus far, not a single nation that has fought against capitalism has come out of the struggle victorious. But these nations that have been defeated were not Germans, and it is a possibility that the nation of thinkers, the people who are ridiculed as being slow plodders, may be called upon to do a work for the world's benefit. There are not wanting signs that the Germans have begun to understand the importance of the question. The old parties in Church and State are forced to recognize the power of the Anti-Semites; and even the Socialists begin to fear that their championing of the Jews will result in the loss of some of their most powerful adherents. The sooner they act upon this lesson, the better it will be for them. It will save them from sharing the fate of the old Progressist and Radical parties, who are used entirely for Jewish capitalist interest, and have given up their original aims and purposes."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Distribution of Printed Sermons.—"Seven million three hundred and forty-six thousand copies of sermons have been distributed the last year in Germany by the Stöcker Society, which endeavors to raise the somewhat diminished taste of the German people for religious instruction. Half a million of these sermons were distributed to the visitors of the cemeteries. At present 32,000 copies are printed weekly, of which 20,000 are offered to the people of Berlin. The Society spends 15,000 marks annually in postage alone."—*Das Volk, Berlin.*

MARRIAGE THE "SUSPECT" OF SOCIALISM.

EVIDENTLY Canon Scott-Holland holds Socialism responsible to a large degree for the divorce laws which, in many countries, make the sundering of the marriage bonds so easy a matter. Writing to *The Home News*, London, he asserts as a fact that "the movement of Liberal or Progressive legislation has run strongly for the last sixty years in the direction of free divorce," and says that Socialism, in its treatment of marriage, makes the unfortunate blunder of opposing the general to the particular.

"We fancy that to love all men, we must love each separate man less, but the right way to love all men better is to love one friend with all your heart, and with all your soul, that in him you may learn to love every man who is in his likeness, and of his nature. So with marriage. It is the ground of our corporate existence in society. It evokes within its own sphere the very temper of altruism, of mutual service, of incorporated interests, which has only got to be extended to become the true tone of the social citizen.

"For Socialism to leave marriage alone is to leave the foe in possession of all the fortresses which dominate the open country which alone has been won. Nothing has been achieved so long as the corporate life of the community, with its common joys and common sorrows, its mutual responsibilities and mutual service, is blocked out at the threshold of the home, within which, secreted and secured, the married pair laugh at the futile efforts to nationalize a life which they intend to live to themselves alone. And yet, marriage is the eternal declaration that human life is realized and perfected in community, in giving, not in taking, in service and surrender to another, not in self-regard, or self-culture, or self-isolation.

"We have imagined for long that, by handing public affairs over to secular bodies to deal with, we shall avoid religious problems. We have done this so long that we have come to fancy that even the law of marriage, if it could be so handed over, could be determined by plain common-sense and considerations of general expediency. But this vague superstition must be brought up short at this particular point. Marriage necessitates a positive ideal, and this ideal must have its base in the spiritual life. For, indeed, it lays such a tremendous strain on the powers of self-sacrifice for others; it involves such momentous responsibilities and such far-reaching issues that nothing less than a spiritual ideal can have weight and authority enough to carry it through. Without this, if once it dropped to the level of mere expediency and utilities, if it be discussed and handled and legislated for and administered on materialistic grounds that are so inevitable to the average man of the world, it is bound to go under; it is bound to yield and break. The personal crises involved in its course are so intense, so manifold, and so severe, that nothing but an appeal to the spirit of self-sacrifice can carry man or woman through them; and self-sacrifice can only be made at the altar of an authoritative and supreme ideal. An ideal! We cannot be without it here. We cannot, we dare not, for all round us and within us the hideous and awful powers of passion are waiting there in the darkness for the opportunities offered by our indecision.

"Hardly even at our best can we hold the fort of purity, hardly can we withstand these swarming hosts that even now are ever on the verge of victory; let but one gate be opened, but one wall be breached, and the day is lost."

The Presbyterian Disunion.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly has, by a three-fifths vote, refused to consider overtures for organic union with the Northern Presbyterians, proposed by the latter at the meeting of their General Assembly in Saratoga and forwarded by telegraph to the Southern Assembly. It was more than a refusal of union; it was a scarcely courteous refusal even to consider the subject by appointing a committee. The importance of the vote lies not in its strength, for a three-fifths majority can be overcome; but in the reasons given for declining the proposition.

The first reason for refusing to consider union is "The historic differences between the two Assemblies as to the relation of the

Church of Christ to civil government." This is as absurd as some of the reasons for the Scotch divisions which have been imported into this country, and which old Scotchmen find it so hard to explain to their children. It is the veriest nonsense to keep apart on such a little point as this.

A second reason for the refusal is given in the following language:

"The essential difference between the two Assemblies as to woman's sphere and work in the Church of Christ."

But a much more serious reason, and one which, if correctly stated, is final, is given in the following words:

"To enter into organic union with the Northern Presbyterian Church involves the surrender of the plan of an independent Negro Church, which this assembly regards as essential alike to the religious and social welfare of both races."

That is, the Southern Presbyterian Assembly holds that Negroes should not be encouraged to remain in communion with that Church; it ought to be a white man's Church and there ought to be a Negro Church for Negroes. This is the statement of the Assembly; and the opinion there expressed would be indorsed, we presume, not simply by three-fifths but by nearly five-fifths of the members.—*The Independent*, New York.

NOTES.

HERETICS.—*The Evangelist*, New York, thinks that John Calvin and Martin Luther made a lucky escape in getting out of the world when they did. For Luther rejected the Epistle of James and Calvin did the same thing with the Second Epistle of Peter. "If Calvin had dared to show his head in the late General Assembly, those who boast of the name 'Calvinists' would have tried him for heresy. They would not, indeed, have treated him quite as badly as he treated Servetus—burnt him alive; but he would have been told that his 'views' might do well at Geneva, but could not reach the high standard of American Presbyterianism."

THE SALVATION ARMY.—*The Interior* (Presby.), Chicago, says: "One cannot help being impressed with the inefficiency of the Salvation Army, in that city at least, in giving to those who attend their meetings anything that is of solid and lasting value. With their drums and bugles they gather large crowds, but the exhorters give no instruction. Listening to them one evening we could not help thinking what an opportunity there is here for a preacher, for some one to tell these people about Christ. The conductors of these meetings would no doubt welcome a minister who would drop in for a half-hour and preach to them."

WOMAN MINISTERS.—Eight women have been ordained to the ministry in the Baptist denomination; but *The Examiner* (Baptist) refuses to recognize them as ministers, because it believes that the teachings of the New Testament exclude women from the ministry. *The Congregationalist*, while it has not advocated the ordination of women, does not believe that the reason given by *The Examiner* is valid. It says: "The teachings of the New Testament which might be cited as excluding women from the ministry, would also exclude her from the office of Christian teacher."

THE PRESBYTERIAN LEAGUE.—"At one time it looked as if a split in the Presbyterian Church were inevitable," says *The Watchman* (Baptist), Boston, but the formation by the Liberals of a "Presbyterian League" is an assurance that secession is not contemplated by them. As we understand it, the members of the League do not propose to wage war upon the Conservatives, but to devote themselves to the dissemination of their principles in the hope of finally winning the day by the force of argument and patient agitation. The adoption of this plan of campaign by the friends of Professors Briggs and Smith is largely due to the influence of *The New York Evangelist*, which has displayed a commendable spirit throughout the controversy, and by its charity and moderation has made many new friends for itself. Dr. Lapham, in an interview published in *The Newark News*, says: "This is not a personal movement, nor a Briggs movement; it is simply a movement of the men who believe the Church is on the back track, and who wish to shove it ahead. Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith simply voiced the current of thought. If men are to be choked off as they have been, there is no telling who will come next."

"There are a great many men in the Presbyterian ministry," says *The Outlook*, "who think just as Dr. Briggs thinks and Dr. Smith thinks; in fact, we believe that a majority of Presbyterians in this country entertain liberal, or at least catholic, views; they may not agree with Dr. Briggs, but they agree with the principles involved in the platform of the League."

A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION.—The Rev. Amory H. Bradford, in the Baccalaureate sermon before the students of Rutgers College, referring to New York City and its surroundings, said: "I imagine the Lord Christ standing as He stood on the mountain overlooking Jerusalem. As he behoved this teeming population, as His eye passes beyond these beautiful homes . . . and rests, at last, on that stretch of miasmatic territory close to the river, crowded with men, women, and children, in the midst of saloons, brothels, gambling hells, with hardly any churches or philanthropic agencies, what do you think are His feelings? I believe that never over Jerusalem did He weep more bitter tears than those which fall from His eyes as He sees how His brethren are living to-day. . . . What the world needs is more Christ."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

I. Halt!

EUROPE is waiting for one word. It is in the air. It is being muttered everywhere. But as yet the word is not spoken. That word is, Halt!

"The nations are marching confusedly, almost automatically, toward the Abyss. Progress there is of many kinds—more or less rapid. But there has been no progress more unvarying than the progress which the peoples of the Continent have made and are making toward national bankruptcy down the fatally facile incline of preparation for war. Alike in bad years as in good, the exactions of the War Ministries increase until their colleagues of Finance are at last on the verge of despair. This year has witnessed deficits in every Budget in Europe—deficits which in some cases still refuse to be choked. In vain are more and more taxes levied upon the thickening populations struggling desperately for the means of subsistence. State after State finds itself compelled in time of profound peace to discount the revenue of the future by raising loans which but temporarily postpone the evil day.

"To the people thus stumbling headlong down to destruction—and stumbling all the more recklessly because their movements are governed by no settled plan or purpose—it is necessary to address the one imperative, Halt! It is the word of the moment. The order of the day for the close of the century. 'Halt!'"

These are the opening paragraphs of an unsigned paper to which the place of honor has been accorded in *The Contemporary Review*, London, June. The downward movement, says the writer, must be arrested. The instinct of self-preservation demands it. No matter what may be the next step, no matter what the peril from which the nations are trying to escape, the imperative need of the movement is to halt. Fleeing from the devil with the deep sea before us, we may as well turn and face him as plunge into its depths.

As regards M. Jules Simon's proposal for a reduction of the period of military service from three years to two years, or one year, the writer characterizes it as doing infinite honor to that eminent statesman's heart; but as involving changes too drastic to leave any ground to hope that the Great Powers would entertain it. His own commendation points to a measure referred to as "being now seriously considered in the highest quarters," viz:

"To promote an international understanding that, until the close of the present century, no Power will increase the sum of money annually devoted to military and naval expenditure, beyond the maximum War Budget of the current year. . . . For the last quarter of a century, the Powers have been left without any understanding of any kind, to allocate whatever proportion of their revenues they thought fit to the maintenance of their offensive and defensive force. They have, by a process of continual experiment, arrived this year at the heaviest expenditure they have ever made. . . . Having reached this point, all that it is now proposed to do is to introduce a law of the maximum for the next six years. . . . The War Budgets of Europe have increased at the rate of 23 per cent. in the past six years. In the next six years they would probably show as great an increase, or say £25,000,000 per annum in 1900. To prevent the imposition of that fresh burden would be a triumph for civilization and common-sense."

Regarding the possibility of giving effect to the proposal, the writer argues that it is necessary to secure the consent of one Power only, and that if that Power assent, all others will gladly follow suit. The Power thus indicated is of course France; but the writer gives it as the opinion of the acutest observers among her own people and among the diplomatists within her borders, that France would hail the proposal with enthusiasm. The adoption of the suggested understanding would be equivalent to an honorable and definite postponement of the War of Revenge until after the Great Exhibition with which France, with characteristic *élan*, proposes to inaugurate the opening of the Twentieth Century.

Concluding, the writer points out that some one must take the

initiative, and he names three European Powers who, he says, may with propriety do so. These are the Pope, the Russian Emperor, and the democracy of Great Britain.

II. Reduce the Period of Service.

M. de Blowitz, European correspondent of *The London Times*, has an article to the same end in *McClure's Magazine*, New York, June. He takes precisely the same view as the writer in *The Contemporary* as to the severity of the strain imposed by the preparations for war. He holds, too, that the Powers are all equally anxious to avert war, while liable to be dragged into it at any minute, as a mere result of the tension imposed by the continued strain of exhausting preparation. To relieve this intolerable strain, M. de Blowitz aims at bringing about at least such a condition of affairs as will render the people of Europe free to maintain peace so long as peace seems good to them, and not allow them to be exposed to be driven into battle except when they wish it. To this end, he recommends a general reduction of the period of effective service from three years to one year and a quarter; a measure which he says would effect an economy of thirty-five per cent. in the military outlay, and restore millions to industrial pursuits without reducing the effective force of the army. The problem, as M. de Blowitz restates it, is to render peace tolerable. There is no want of sympathy with the proposal. The Pope and nearly all the crowned heads of Europe are quoted to that effect:

"The Pope has said: 'Europe must first be allowed to breathe at its ease.'

"The Czar of Russia has said: 'My chief mission here below is the maintenance of peace.'

"The Emperor Francis Joseph has said: 'The hand of God has always impelled me toward peace.'

"The King of Italy said only the other day: 'Peace is for Italy an absolute necessity.'

"The King of Denmark has said: 'I hope to live long enough to see Europe diminish its war expenses in time of peace.'

"Prince Bismarck said to me, and the German Emperor has since made the same remark: 'After such a war as ours, after such a victory as ours, no man thinks of staking his winnings on a single card: the night before a battle, who knows who will be the victor?'

"And, finally, I wrote myself, only a little while ago, and I believe it to be absolutely true, that France, without giving up any of its hopes, will put no obstacle in the way of pacific solutions, nor handicap any measures of peace upon which Europe may agree."

And so, concludes M. de Blowitz, the time has come for taking the initiative in this direction; and he names America and England as the two Powers which may properly move in the matter.

Is France For Peace?

The most curious phenomenon in the European situation is the increasing conviction on the part of the French people that a war with Germany is not only unnecessary, but would be absolutely injurious to the interests of the French nation. The *Figaro*, Paris, some time ago published an interview with a general of high standing, in which this officer was made to express opinions which would have been stamped as treasonable a year ago. Now, however, the French Press not only discusses this interview rather dispassionately, but the matter has even been made the subject of an interpellation in the French Chamber. We did not attach much importance to the interview until it was proved conclusively that the report was not spurious, the highly respected General Gallifet being the person who thus freely expressed his opinion. General Gallifet said:

"A Democratic-Parliamentary Government is irreconcilable with a first-class standing army. Democracy is opposed to the authority of military officers in times of peace. If war were to break out to-day, we would have to pay greater attention to the people at home than to the enemy. Patriotism cannot overcome the want of authority. It may be necessary to sacrifice the whole

wing of an army to win a battle. The General who would do this would, in France, be in danger of being court-martialed to satisfy public opinion. It is different in Germany, where they have still an army composed of the nation; in France this is a Utopian idea. This decrease of the military spirit in France lessens the chance of victory, and the help of Russia would come too late. Germany is readier than France, and would attack us, if necessary, without waiting for a declaration of war. Emperor William II. was with difficulty restrained from marching into France three years ago, when he believed that insults had been offered to the Empress Frederick.* Until a few years ago, I dreamed that I would be able to make a name for myself as the commander of an army. To-day, I fear the difficulties are too great, especially in providing food for the army.

"Emperor William is now much more serious than he was. He is undoubtedly a man of the first rank. He knows that it would be impossible for him to gain greater glory in war than his grandfather did, and he is, therefore, inclined to make himself a name as a man of peace. Perhaps he would be pleased with a naval war, and, therefore, he takes special interest in his fleet, which, if not superior in ships, leads us in quality."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAS ENGLAND A RELIABLE NAVY?

ENGLISHMEN recognize the fact that the protection of England's rights and claims depends, to a very large extent, upon her navy. To question the strength of that navy is to, at once, shock John Bull, for he knows that if he cannot rely upon his ships, his sailors, and his marines, he cannot hold his vast possessions in all parts of the world. From time to time England experiences a scare regarding her navy. It is of special interest to Americans to know that, at the present time, England is ready, if not to learn from us in the matter of building ships, at least to profit by the special features which characterize our navy. German writers have insisted upon the fact that the composition of the British navy was not of a kind to insure naval supremacy. This has been generally pooh-poohed by the English Press. But *The Journal of Commerce*, Liverpool, a very sober publication which represents the shipping interests of Liverpool, doubts that England can efficiently man her ships:

"In the good old days of pigtailed and long voyages it was not a very difficult operation to make a man-of-war sailor out of the raw material picked up by the press-gangs. Now, when every gun of any moment requires a knowledge only gained by experience, and when seamanship is at a discount in so far as masts or yards are concerned, we have every need of a Royal Naval Reserve of trained men. In order to effect this, however, it will be absolutely requisite that men in that auxiliary force shall proceed to sea for a time each year, or at short intervals, in war-ships similar to those in which they would have to serve when the dogs of war were let loose to fly at the throat of the British nation. Stationary drill-ships and shore-batteries are of some use certainly, but they do not remotely approximate to the actual work on a war-ship in a seaway. Several Admirals are warmly in favor of the fisher-folk as an excellent auxiliary to the navy, but they must be trained. Lieut. W. Caius Crutchley, R. N. R., in his able paper on the 'National Methods of Obtaining a Supply of Seamen,' points out that America and Great Britain are the only first-class Powers which trust to voluntary enlistment for their naval and military forces. Lieutenant Crutchley, who has had a large experience in command of steamships of the highest repute, does not throw in his lot with the seamen of Continental nations as against those of British birth. Lieutenant Crutchley asserts that 'it is commonly said and believed that Scandinavian and Continental seamen generally are steadier and more amenable to discipline than our own. This is, at the best, a doubtful statement; there is a great deal of evidence to show that these men are fairly quiet and obedient until they have mastered our language, when they become quite as troublesome, or worse, than

* The German papers assert that General Gallifet is mistaken in this, and that the Emperor of Germany cannot commence hostilities on his own authority. The assent of the *Bundesrath*, the German Senate, is necessary to declare war or conclude peace.

our own men.' We have persistently urged the desirability of introducing training-ships for the mercantile marine of this country on the lines of the excellent ships under the American flag, the *Saratoga*, the *St. Mary's*, and the *Enterprise*. It will be difficult to devise a scheme better fitted for the manufacture of thoroughly trained officers at home, both in theory and practice. The training of officers and men for our vast mercantile marine must be regarded from the national point of view. Ship-owners are but human, and will take the foreign ready-made seamen because it saves taking boys to train. The United States are not slow to perceive this. The American mercantile marine training-ships take none but sea-loving youths of vouched-for character, and may not be used in any way as reformatories. There is one point which is most important, and which fails to receive due weight. Boys are not found on board merchant-ships to-day in the fore-castle. It is useless, then, to expect an increasing number of British-born seamen, or an expanding Royal Naval Reserve in so far as able seamen are concerned. Make it to the advantage of ship-owners to carry boys, and then there will be some chance that the foreign element will not continue to increase as at present. We cannot hold out much hope that our carrying craft of the future will otherwise become a sterling auxiliary to the Royal Navy. Without boys we cannot have men, and this must not be forgotten."

THE LOGIC OF ANARCHISTS.

HENRY, the Anarchist, lately executed in Paris, gave his reasons for becoming a dynamiter in the following words: "I had been told that it is easy for an intelligent, enterprising man to make a living. I found that only cynics and sycophants could find a place." A writer in *Ueber Land und Meer*, signing himself "Ignotus," shows the folly of the Anarchist's reasoning:

"Because Henry was unsuccessful, therefore talent, labor, endurance, and worth were valueless as against want of character, sycophancy, and voluntary slavery. We would like to answer him with the words of De Tocqueville: 'An evil is not opposed most when it is at its height; it is only when reforms have already begun that the masses arise and destroy the organism which is already being improved.' The passionate accusations of the Anarchists prove that the evils which they oppose are already decreasing; and at a rate which is quite unprecedented. Henry forgot that a single generation represents as little the whole human race as a single individual represents his generation. His talents and virtues, for which he claimed reward, were perhaps only fancied talents and virtues, and he ignores the sterling qualities which alone have made it possible for our bourgeois to live in comparatively easy circumstances. Those who are unworthy of their inherited advantages are certain to lose them; and punishment follows quicker than ever in the wake of misdemeanor, for, in our times, the spendthrift meets with as few restrictions as the man who gathers wealth. Many persons have just reasons to complain, even in our days, that their merit is not acknowledged, or acknowledged very slowly; but there never was a time when true merit had so many chances of reaping its reward. The mainspring of the Revolutionary movement is presumption. Instead of acknowledging that we have wasted or neglected our powers, we are apt to complain about the obstacles in our way. When the Anarchist discovers that others get on faster than himself, he tries to even up matters by breaking their legs, a proceeding which is just about as sensible as if we smashed the doors and windows of all well-warmed houses to alleviate the cold in the streets.

"It is, nevertheless, not to be wondered at that such persons as Henry arise everywhere. The political parties do not fulfil their promises. They all follow on the same lines. The voter usually believes in the programme of the candidate, and he does his best to insure victory at the polls; but the chosen representative gambles with the principles of his electors. The main cause of dissatisfaction among the peoples is that existing evils are ignored until excesses make them more apparent, and, then, such excesses are suppressed draconically, or by concessions to popular demands. I will probably be told that these remarks are trite, because nobody questions their truth. But they will never be trite until they are acted upon."

THE CZAREVITCH AND HIS BRIDE.

ROYALTY changes its religion easily." This fact is emphasized by the Protestant Press of Germany in referring to the engagement of the future ruler of Russia and the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. It is pointed out that this lack of religious conviction cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the people, who take their cue from those in high positions.

According to the *Volk*, Berlin, the organ of the Christian-Socialist Party, Prof. Adolph Wagner expressed himself as follows:

"With regard to the proposed change of creed by the Princess Alix, we have every reason to be thankful for the fact that the Empire is Protestant; let us be true to our faith; but we also require those who are in high positions to be true. When we see that Evangelical princesses change their creed as easily as their gloves, when they enter the lowest form of Christianity, the Russian or Orthodox Greek, for the sake of temporal advantages alone, then we must tell them: You claim to be examples to us; well then, set us a good example. If we are to be true to you, be true to us." Professor Wagner's comment was strongly applauded by the members of the Evangelical Congress at Frankfort.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says: "The Ukase demanding that the wife of the Russian heir-apparent should be a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, dates only since June 18, 1889. Peter the Great guaranteed to the Princess of Wolfenbüttel-Braunschweig perfect liberty in the matter of religion, after the manner of the Danish and English Kings. He also allowed her to have her own chapel.

It would seem to us that this action of Peter the Great is much more befitting the spirit of Christian tolerance than the Ukase of Alexander III., which requires that the future Czarевна should make her conscience part of her dowry. A change of creed *ad hoc* is never justifiable."

The *Standard*, London, says:

"It is impossible to forget that it is not Germany alone, nor yet her Continental Allies, to whom the betrothal of the Czarevitch is an event of no little significance and concern. Our relations with Russia have never been of that continuously close nature which characterizes the diplomatic history of Germany and Russia; and there have, unfortunately, been occasions when the two States have been brought into sharp and active antagonism. But we can unaffectedly say that the rulers of this country have studied and striven hard to remove any causes of difference that might arise between them. The betrothal of the Czarevitch to a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and a German Princess, will not only be hailed in Europe as a happy event, but will touch the heart of Asia, and will impress the Oriental mind with the expectation that the Empress of India and the White Czar will, henceforth, more than ever, labor to avert from mankind the mischief and misery of future disagreement."

The *Hallesche Zeitung*, Halle, says: "It is said that the engagement between the Czarevitch and Princess Alix of Hesse is due to direct intervention on the part of the Czar. The Russian heir-apparent did not wish to marry, and only assented to please his father."

The *Germania*, Berlin, does not believe the truth of these assertions of the English Radical paper, and hopes that "the British contemporary may be able to assume full responsibility for its attacks upon the Russian Prince."

The *Neueste Nachrichten*, Berlin, claims to have information that "the engagement could not be proclaimed until a sentence,

which stigmatizes the Protestant faith as unbelief, had been expunged from the formula which is used generally by converts to the Greek-Orthodox Church. The Princess conferred several hours with the Czarevitch on this point."

The *Westminster Gazette*, London, declares that "the Princess was the first love of the late Duke Clarence, whom she refused. The Czarevitch may be a great catch, but is little desirable on account of his physical weakness and bad temper."

United Ireland, Dublin, the most strictly Home-Rule paper published in Ireland, and bitterly opposed to everything German, endeavors to show that Russia is, like the rest of Europe, groaning under the tyranny of Germanic princes.

"There is," says the paper, "not so much Russian blood in the whole pseudo-Romanof family of Russia all together as would make a collation for an undersized and abstemious flea; and the Russian Party of Liberty of all descriptions are convinced that the excuses of brutal despotism which lay waste the moral and intellectual life of the gifted Russian people would be impossible under a really National Dynasty."

To enlighten the reader on the descent of the present Teutonic Autocrat of all the Russias we quote *The Statesman's Year-Book*:

"The Reigning Family of Russia descend in the male line from Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the family of Oldenburg.

"The male line of the Romanofs terminated in the year 1730. The female line of Romanof came to an end in 1762, with the accession of Peter III. of the House of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent Emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families.

"As specimens of these German marriage-connections, the

wife of the late Emperor was Princess Maria of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the wife of the present Emperor was Princess Dagmar of Denmark and sister of the Princess of Wales, the present Denmark Family being thoroughly German.

"The wife of Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Emperor, is Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

"The wife of Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Emperor, is Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

"The wife of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Emperor, High Admiral of the Russian Navy, is Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg.

"The wife of Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Emperor, Field Marshal, is Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg.

"The wife of Grand Duke Michael, uncle of the Emperor, Field Marshal, is Princess Cecilia of Baden."

IS THE CZAR IN DANGER?

IT is generally believed that there is a widespread conspiracy against the life of the Czar, and this has led to exceptional activity on the part of the Russian police, and resulted in the arrest and condemnation of hundreds of persons.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, gives the following particulars:

"The police arrested, in January, a student who was about to smuggle revolutionary proclamations from Finland into St. Petersburg. It was impossible to make him reveal his associates; but the contents of the proclamation proved that a revolutionary Executive Committee had been formed. The students of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute were closely watched. In the middle of April, the police obtained a letter addressed to



NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVITCH, HEIR-APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF RUSSIA.



PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

one of the students, which proved that the secret printing-office of the revolutionaries was in a village on the Sestroretz railroad, near Bjelow-Ostrow. The printing-office was found, and 20,000 proclamations addressed 'To Young Russia,' 'To the People,' and 'To the Czar' were seized. Next, a telegram from the London police informed the Russian authorities that several Nihilists had left London for their native land. They were arrested. Then, some of the above-mentioned proclamations were found in the barracks of the Preobraschensky-Regiment of the Imperial Guards. A volunteer of this regiment, a former member of the Technological Institute, confessed that he had distributed copies of the proclamation. He was unable to give the name of the fellow student who had supplied the leaflets, but picked him out when a collection of photographs of the students was given to him. The conspirator, who thus fell into the hands of the police, was Andrejew, a son of the late General Andrejew. Andrejew's sister knew the key of the cipher in which several documents were written. This, with other papers, she had sewn into the lining of her corset. The papers thus obtained revealed a plot to blow up the mansion of Ostaschkow, near Smolensk, when the Czar lodges there during the coming Autumn maneuvers. The mansion was found to be undermined, and the fact that the conspirators knew of the plans of the Emperor prove that they must have had informants among the immediate suite of the Czar."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HAWAII'S DILEMMA.

THE new Government of Hawaii, which is almost exclusively in the hands of the American element, is strenuously opposed to the extension of the franchise to immigrants from Asia, and has, also, put many obstacles in the way of an exercise of citizenship by the laborers imported from European countries. Because of this action there are not hands to do the necessary work on the sugar-plantations, and consequently the interests of the sugar-kings are seriously threatened. The point most seriously to be considered in this question is the attitude of the Japanese.

The Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, says:

"It is an error to suppose that the attitude of the Japanese Government toward Hawaii is one of unfriendliness. The fact that Japan has thrown open the whole of her territory to the Hawaiians—a privilege shared with but one other nationality*—is the best proof of the contrary. The Imperial Government simply claims that its subjects should be placed on an equal footing with other aliens. Whether this demand is justified by the language of the Treaty or not—and we believe this to be doubtful—it is certain that it will not be receded from. The dilemma in which Hawaii is, therefore, placed, is plain enough to see. She must either concede the claim, or give up the Japanese immigration. The objections to a wholesale extension of the suffrage to Japanese are perfectly obvious; but a franchise so framed as to admit a limited number of Japanese property-holders only would not be objectionable. What Hawaii wants is good citizens, and she ought to take them wherever she can get them. If, on the other hand, Hawaii can get along without any more Japanese laborers, her course is extremely simple. She can deny the Japanese claim, not because there are not Japanese well qualified to exercise the suffrage, but because her politics is already complicated by as many race-problems as she can handle.

"As to the purposes of the Government in this matter, we do not doubt that everything will be done to secure Portuguese laborers. The attitude of the unemployed Portuguese, however, is somewhat discouraging. It is anomalous, not to say absurd, to send for more Portuguese when the unemployed of the same race who are already here decline to work on the plantations. The prejudice among the foreign population is unfortunate, though not always unfounded.

"It is said that Swedes could be obtained. While every one feels an instinctive objection to still further complicating the race-problem, it will be admitted that this objection applies with little force to the Scandinavians. New Germanic elements here, if drawn from a suitable class, would furnish an element of social soundness and political force."

* The Portuguese.

NOTES.

THE German banks, which are threatened with heavy loss if Italy should fail to meet her obligations, have sent delegates to Milan, to form an Italo-German Bank.

THE Brazilian revolution is still showing signs of life. General Saraiva, the leader of the insurgent army, has 4,000 troops ready to continue the war in Rio Grande do Sul. Another leader of the insurgents, General Machado, has been defeated by the Government troops.

IN accordance with a clause of the Franco-Siamese agreement, the French Government has demanded a new trial of Phra-Yot, the Mandarin who is said to be responsible for the murder of M. Groscurin, the French agent who was killed while exploring the regions of the Menam.

A MOTION has been made in the Chamber of Guatemala for the reestablishment of the death-penalty in cases of common law, but excepting political delicts or crimes. It is expected that the proposed Bill will be supported in the Chamber by the eloquent assistance of Don Antonio Batres, "President of the Judicial Power." The movement is due to the increase of crime in Guatemala.

A REFERENDUM was taken in the Swiss Republic on a proposal to insert in the Constitution a paragraph affirming the right of every male citizen to employment. It originated among the Socialists, who hold that the Government should be obliged to provide work for every able and willing workman out of employment. As the Socialists obtained more than the required 50,000 signatures required the referendum had to be taken, but it ended in their defeat. Over 300,000 Swiss voted against the Socialist proposal, to 85,000 in favor.

THE antagonism of the Powers against England is not confined to the Morocco question. M. Hanotoux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, openly accuses England of having broken the peace by entering into the Anglo-Belgian Convention. The French Press agree that England cannot be permitted to seize those parts of equatorial Africa which belong to Egypt, as that would be equal to French approval of English politics in Egypt. Public opinion in Germany continues favorable to France, but the German Government is in no hurry to offend England.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TAYLOR has given notice to the Spanish Government that, owing to a misinterpretation of the Spanish-American Treaty, the customs duties are not properly collected in the Island of Cuba. Mr. Taylor therefore claims that the United States is entitled to reimbursement in the sum of 22,500,000 pesetas, basing the claim on the ground that articles which, according to the English text of the agreement, are free of duty, are not included in the Spanish copy which was sent to Cuba for the guidance of the customs officials there. If the Spanish Government concedes Mr. Taylor's contention, the Cuban revenue will be decreased by about 15,000,000 pesetas.

MULEY HASSAN, the Sultan of Morocco, is dead, and his demise has drawn the attention of Europe from the Balkan question to the Straits of Gibraltar. Spain is mobilizing her army to enforce the payment of the 25,000,000 pesetas indemnity, which is to recompense her for the attacks of the Moorish tribes upon her possessions on the coast of Morocco, while France, Germany, England, and Italy are hurrying ships to Tangiers to protect the interests of their subjects. Meanwhile the people of Morocco are divided against each other in support of half a dozen of candidates for the Sultanate, the most powerful of which are Abdul Aziz, youngest son of the late ruler and appointed heir by him, and Muley Mahomed, the brother of Muley Hassan, who, as eldest representative of the Moorish dynasty, should succeed to the throne in accordance with an old Moorish custom. The most interesting feature of the Morocco question is the marked determination on the part of Spain and France to prevent England from gaining a footing in the country, while the British Government seems to be inclined to establish itself on the coast.



MULEY HASSAN.

DR. WEKERLE and the Liberal Party have gained a victory of great importance to Hungary. The House of Magnates (Lords) refused to pass Dr. Wekerle's Civil Marriage Bill, which provides that marriages shall in future be recorded before civil officials, and give equal rights to members of all religious communities, whereas at present the marriage of Jews with the members of some Protestant denominations is practically illegal. Premier Wekerle resigned in consequence of the attitude of the Hungarian Upper House. His apparent defeat was hailed with delight by the Catholic party, and the Pope publicly congratulated Emperor Francis Joseph. It proved, however, impossible to form a clerical Ministry, as the Liberal majority in the Lower House is overwhelmingly strong. Moreover, Emperor Francis Joseph, though he is a good Catholic, is extremely unwilling to risk his popularity with the Hungarian nation to please the reactionary majority in the House of Magnates. The result was that Dr. Wekerle and Cabinet returned to power, including Desiderius von Szilagyi, the Minister of Justice, who is especially obnoxious to the Reactionaries. Wekerle, on his part, dropped his demand for the creation of Liberal peers in order to obtain a majority in the Upper House, but the Emperor has authorized the Premier to announce that the passage of the Civil Marriage Bill is a political necessity. The action of the Emperor has greatly increased his popularity with the Hungarian people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHALL THE INSANE AND SEXUAL PERVERTS
BE ALLOWED TO PROCREATE?

DR. F. E. DANIELS makes an earnest argument for punishing rapists by depriving them of the power of procreation. He would treat the insane in the same manner, not as a punishment but as an act of mercy to future generations. He insists that such treatment is a better preventive than capital punishment, and that it frequently results in a cure of nervous disorders that cause sexual perversion and insanity. He refers at some length to cases of criminal assault by negroes in the South, and declares that the assaults are *prima facie* evidence of an unsound mind. We quote from his article in *The National Popular Review* for June:

"True, with regard to sexual crimes, a healthy person, dominated by a powerful sexual impulse, may commit some act to shock a civilized community—a rape, for instance. But, even here, it is to be questioned if the inability to control the impulse, in the face of such powerful restraining influences as a certain knowledge of the fearful consequences which will follow such an act, is not, in itself, evidence of irresponsibility, an indication of insanity. . . . In a case where a powerful man, especially a negro man, who, in the South at least, should have little excuse for unsatisfied sexual desire, among a race whose ideas of morality are crude and virtue is not a striking characteristic, attempts to effect sexual intercourse with a small child of a different race—a physical impossibility—and that, too, in knowledge that if caught he will surely meet with a speedy and horrible death, it would be, in my opinion, *prima facie* evidence of an unsound mind—insanity in some degree."

In advocating castration for such offenses in place of capital punishment, Dr. Daniel argues that the latter does not act as a deterrent, and questions whether the execution by fire of the negro at Paris, Texas, did not act "as a suggestion or excitant." He quotes, with commendation, Dr. Orpheus Everts (*Lancet-Clin.*, March, 1888) in favor of this treatment for all convicted criminals, and Dr. Frank Lydston (*Va. Med. Monthly*) in favor of the treatment for all rapists. He says:

"As held by Drs. Kellogg, Chaddock, and most other authorities, the operation may exert a beneficial influence on the mind; as we know that asexualization often completely changes the character of the individual, and that, too, without detriment to the mere physical man. Reasoning by analogy, if the removal of the ovaries will cure hysteria or hystero-epilepsy, as is extensively claimed for properly selected cases, surely we should be warranted in hoping that castration will, by obliterating the sense, relieve some, if not all, of the disturbances of the mind."

He quotes from a conversation with Governor Hogg, for four years Attorney-General of Texas, in which the assurance is given that "there is not a doubt of the legal right on the part of the superintendent of an insane asylum to castrate a patient for mental trouble, if in his judgment it be necessary or advisable." While Dr. Daniel does not go to the extent of advising such treatment for all criminals, he advises it "as a penalty for sexual crimes to be imposed by the judge upon the finding of a jury," and adds:

"While we cannot hope ever to institute a sanitary utopia in our day and generation, it would seem within the legitimate scope and sphere of preventive medicine, aided by the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws, to eliminate much that is defective in human environment, and to improve our race mentally, morally, and physically; to bring to bear in the breeding

of peoples the principles recognized and utilized by every intelligent stock-raiser in the improvement of his cattle; and, in my humble judgment, the substitution of castration, as advocated above, for the useless and cruel execution of criminals, is the first step in the reformation. I predict that in twenty years the beneficial results of castration for crimes committed in obedience to a perverted (diseased) sexual impulse will be established and appreciated."

FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

THE French Press point exultingly to the fact that the last Government loans were taken up thirty and forty times over, and draw attention to the fact that no other country has such credit. This was not, however, always the case. At the end of the Eighteenth Century, the credit of France was much lower than that of Italy at the present time, or even that of any of the South American Republics. A writer in the *Dahleim*, Leipzig, describes the state of the French finances during the First Revolution as follows:

"It was a common practice, during the first years of the present century, to accuse the men of the *ancien régime* of wastefulness and dissipation, and to speak of their bad administration. These accusations are no doubt just. But this mismanagement of the Royal Government appears insignificant if compared with the financial muddle of the Republic, which within a few years ruined the prosperity of the country. Although the Republican Government did not pay the interest on the old debts, and although the church-property and the estates of the emigrants were confiscated, the Government was in continual straits. The many wars on the frontiers, no doubt, had much to do with this, although 'the war was soon made to provide for the war.' But the administration was almost entirely in the hands of rogues and thieves, who plundered the exchequer. Worse than all this was the brutalizing influence which the rule of the mob exercised over



FRENCH ASSIGNATS.

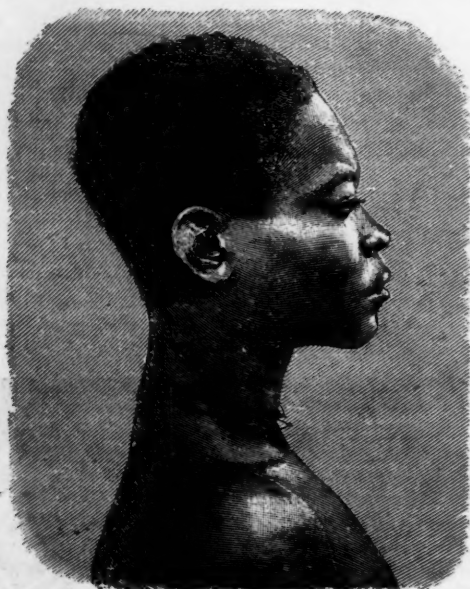
the industrial classes. This made commerce almost impossible and laid low the country's power of taxation.

"Paper money was then used as a makeshift. At the end of 1793, there were already 2,700 million assignats in circulation, and the printing-presses continued to turn out notes at a frightful rate. The Government promises of future payment soon ceased to be credited by business men, and the value of the assignats decreased continually in spite of the *cours force*. In 1793, a hundred francs were taken at a third of their face value. When the Directory assumed authority in 1795, the exchequer was

empty. The presses were set in motion to provide means for immediate expenses. Cash was withdrawn from circulation almost entirely. In February, 1796, the plates from which assignats were printed, were publicly destroyed; but the Government was forced to issue another 2,400 millions of paper money in March, 1797. The value of these new assignats may be estimated from the fact that 10,000 francs were needed to pay for a breakfast. A few months later they were altogether valueless. Better times began when Napoleon regulated the finances and filled the coffers of the Government with the immense war contributions extorted from the vanquished countries."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LAST CANNIBALS.

IN the northern parts of Canada there are still several Indian tribes who eat human flesh. In Guiana and on the Orinoco we still find Caribbeans, who have the honor of having furnished the name for that terrible custom of eating human flesh. Cannibal comes from *Caribs* or *Caribales*, corruptions of *Galibis* or *Canibis*, the name of the inhabitants of the Antilles when Columbus arrived there. On the upper Amazon, between this



A CANNIBAL OF ORINOCO.

river and the borders of Bolivia, live the Tupis Guaraniens, who manifest a liking for human flesh. Cannibals are common in Australia; the Papuans, Kanakiens, and Battakiens being the most distinguished. Cannibalism is, however, considered the main trait of the New Hebrides. There are more human flesh-eaters in Africa than anywhere else.

Cannibalism is not a sign of a low state of civilization, for many cannibal races stand higher in culture than those who abhor the custom. Many cannibals live in regions full of ordinary food, but they prefer human flesh as a delicacy, the men forbidding their wives and slaves to eat it. In northern Australia, it seems that the dead are eaten. Herodotus tells us that it was the custom in India for the young to kill the old and eat them, to insure their future salvation; and we are told that the old folks desired to be killed before they grew too old and less appetizing.—*Nordstjernen, Copenhagen. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PITIFUL PLEA FOR THE COW.

RECENT indications in India have led the English seriously to apprehend another Sepoy rebellion. The chief cause of discontent is the treatment accorded to the cow, for which the Hindus have a superstitious veneration. Cow-protection societies are sending their emissaries over the country to stir up public sentiment on the subject. A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, for June, quotes from a Calcutta paper the following

speech delivered by one of these emissaries, a Kayasth (one of the writer-caste) to a large and sympathetic crowd of Sarum ryots:

"Brethren, I have come all the way from the Northwest to ask you to be good and kind to our mother cow, the cow that helped all of us to rear our children, the cow that has helped all of us to cultivate and fertilize our lands, and the cow that is affording us the best of good food that is to be found on this Earth, namely, milk. No one came from the Northwest to ask you to do this before. Why? Because the cow did not need protection. She was regarded both by the Hindus and Mussulmans with veneration. No one ill-treated her, no one tortured her, and no one was so cruel as to deprive her of her life for the vile purpose of eating her flesh. But times are changed; we have a Government now that do not view the crime of cow-killing with hatred. Why should they? Our governors, themselves, are the greatest beef-eaters on the face of the earth, and consequently they do not sympathize with our feeling in the matter; nay, they encourage the wholesale slaughter of cows, so that where there were a few butchers only, thousands and thousands have sprung up whose sole business is to secure cows and kill them. See the effect of all this general slaughter on the country: lands are not so fertile as before, not being manured; our children are weak and sickly, not having the nourishment they used to have before; and our good fortune is deserting us on account of our sin in not endeavoring to protect our mother cow. So, unless you take heed of what I say, you will soon find that you will be very sorry. All your lands will cease to yield, all your children will grow up weak and sickly, and our nation will be extinct in a few generations."

The writer in *The Fortnightly* (Donald N. Reid) admits that "the condition of the live-stock in Behar is a disgrace to the British Raj," and advocates energetic measures "to remove this blot on the English administration of the country."

WAS THERE A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT INDIA?

THE tyrant has always ruled in the countries of the Indian Peninsula." This has generally been taken for granted. But now, an Indian historian endeavors to overthrow this old-established belief, and makes the startling assertion that there was at all times a Code or Constitution, called Danda, which was superior to the King; which was of Divine origin and given to the Brahmans in somewhat the same manner as the Hebrew Law was given to Moses. Purnendu Narayana Sinha, in a series of articles on "The System of Government in Ancient India," contributed to *The Calcutta Review*, writes:

"Danda was created out of the rays of the Supreme," says the Slokas of Maun, 'Danda is the real King; Danda is the real man, Danda is the leader and Governor, too. When all the rest are asleep, Danda only keeps watch.'

"The King had nothing to do but to apply the principles of this Code to the government of his country. To this end, however, he was obliged to seek the assistance of a Council, and there is evidence that it represented all classes of the people, except the lowest.

"Throughout, the Brahmans, from whom the Code sprang, were necessarily the power behind and above the Throne. In any case, the election of the Code-makers was at all times vested in the Brahmans. From the Mahabharata we can judge of the constitution of the Council, at least, during one period. Four Brahmans, eight Kshetriyas, twenty-one Vaisyas, three Sudras, and one Suta completed the number. Their qualifications are described as follows: They must be of the age of fifty, clever, void of jealousy and avarice, well read in the Srutis and Smritis, humble, impartial, capable of settling disputes, and not addicted to hunting, gambling, and the kindred vices. To expedite business, eight of these Councillors formed a sort of Cabinet, who deliberated with the King. The superiority of the Code over the Throne was so well established that the Brahmans more than once succeeded in overthrowing a dynasty which declined to assume the traditional attitude of subordination. There was a limited monarchy in Ancient India, with a removable King. The Mahabharata enforces this doctrine: 'The King who, saying *I am your preserver*, does not preserve the people, should be killed by all means, as a mad and diseased dog.'"

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Stocks.

The fact that the great soft-coal strike appeared to be nearing its end led to a general advance of prices of stocks to the early part of the week, especially of the shares of those roads which had been affected by the strike; but the advance was not sustained, and in spite of the decline in gold shipments and of some purchases of shares on London account, the volume of business at the Stock Exchange was smaller even than last week, and closing prices were generally a shade lower all round, although some of the industrials were an exception. Sugar after selling at 102½ ex. d. broke to 96½, and closed at 98½, with the market firm but dull.

The Banks.

The bank-statement showed a small loss in reserve amounting to only \$541,675. Loans expanded \$329,000 and deposits decreased \$396,500. During the week the Sub-Treasury disbursed \$1,412,900 from pensions and \$32,100 for interest. The total receipts of the week were \$17,610,827, the disbursements \$19,481,098.

The Treasury.

Within the past week several events have occurred calculated to relieve the anxiety due to the continued drain upon the gold in the Treasury. In the first place the week's shipments were limited to \$2,250,000, but what is of far more importance is that the last \$500,000 of this amount was furnished by a leading New York bank which announces that it is ready to furnish gold for all banking customers who desire to ship specie. This practically amounts to a vote of confidence in our currency legislation, and the example is likely to be followed, and as, according to Bradstreet, the New York banks now hold no less than \$100,000,000 gold, the drain on the Treasury reserves will most likely be checked. It will not, however, contribute anything to the balancing of revenue and expenditure.

Another remarkable feature is the important shipment of gold from India to London. All the evidences go to prove that there is no recognition in India of any depreciation of silver, and as gold is in demand at unprecedented prices the people are beginning to realize upon their hoardings, which are generally in trinkets for personal

adornment, necklets, bracelets, etc. Enormous quantities of gold have been accumulated in this manner, and are now finding their way to England. It is reported that arrangements have been made to ship half a million sterling worth next month, and Bombay financiers report that the shipments are likely to extend over many months.

The Treasury Balance at close of business on Saturday was \$115,072,158, of which \$68,330,807 was gold.

Trade.

There is a slight advance in the import-trade, the imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week being \$7,376,089 against \$6,629,238 the previous week and \$9,046,694 for the corresponding week of last year.

The promised revival in general trade, however, takes a long time coming, and although the final disposal of the Tariff legislation will doubtless inspire a measure of confidence, the most sober opinion points to a long period of slow and gradual recovery rather than to any sudden rally. Wheat is low, and with the rapidly growing production of Argentina there appears little prospect of a rise. Railroad earnings are low too, and it need hardly be said that some of the railroads have sustained very heavy losses; notably those depending on the coal trade.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 9.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q B5	P x B	1	B-Kt 6
2 Q x P	B-R 5	2 P x P	B x B
3 Q-B 7 mate		3 P x P mate	
or			
3 Q x K P mate	2 R-B sq	1	R-Q R 3
		2 P x P	R x P
1	R-B sq	3 Q-B 7 mate	or
2 P x P	R x Q		2 R-B 3
3 P x P mate		3 P x P mate	
or			
3 Q x R mate	2 B-R 5	1	R-R sq
or		2 P x P	R x Kt
3 Q x R mate	2 P x P	3 Q-B 7 mate	
1	P-K 3	1	P-B 3
2 B-B 6 ch	P x B	2 P x P	P-K Kt 3
3 Q x P mate		3 Q-B 7 mate	or
			2 P x B
		3 P x P mate	

Correct solution received from F. C. Jordan, Marietta, O.; "Country Parson," Antrim, Pa.;

S. A. Krumme, M.D., Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. W. Humphreys, University of Virginia; W. G. Davies, New York City; Ed. G. Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; John McKee, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.; G. F. Martin, M.D., Lowell, Mass.; H. Haynes, Dakota University; H. F. Haskell, Holyoke, Mass.; J. Ganahl, Augusta, Ga.

J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb., one of the gentlemen who discovered the error in THE LITERARY DIGEST Problem, has sent us the best solution. He has worked out all the variations, and is entitled to the prize.

Several correspondents have worked out other solutions which are not correct:

White—1. Q-Q 4; the reply to this is R-R 3; another is White 1. Q-Kt 3. The reply is P-Kt 4. If Q x P, then Black plays R-B sq, and this requires four moves to mate. The solution that caught a large number of our solvers was:

White.	Black.
1 B-Q 4	R-B
2 B-Kt 6 ch	R-B 2
3 B x R mate	
or	
1	R-R 3
2 Q x P ch	R x Q
3 B-Kt 6 mate.	

This would be all right, if R had to take Q, but

White.	Black.
1 B-Q 4	R-R 3
2 Q x P ch	P-Kt 3

and you can't mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 11.

White.	Black.
1 Kt-Q 3	K-Q 3
2 B-K 5 ch	K-K 3
3 B-Q 5 mate.	

Solved by J. F. Morton, Jr., Boston; F. C. Jordan, Marietta, O.; H. B. Fernald, New York City.

Emanuel Lasker, the Chess-Champion of the world, has a most remarkable record. He was first heard of as a tournament-player in June, 1889. In five years, this young man, who is not twenty-six years of age, has played altogether 124 public games, and of this number he has won 132, drawn 35, and lost only 17. These 132 games were won from the most eminent chess-masters in the world; and in his recent victory over Steinitz he is recognized as a master of masters. He is perhaps, more a model, than a brilliant, chess-player. He is one

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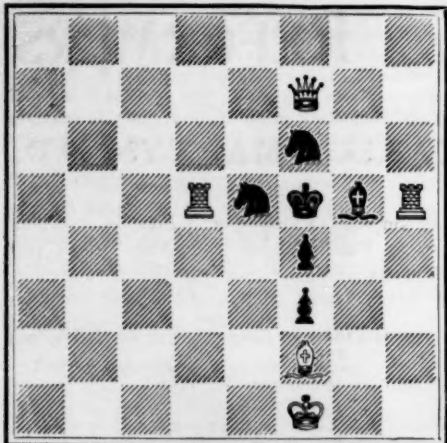
of those players who play simply to win, and the success he has attained is almost phenomenal; indeed, no one since the days of Morphy has carried all before him as he has done.

PROBLEM NO. 13.

BY DR. H. MOHR, OF BRESLAU.

Black—Six pieces.

K on K B 4; B on K Kt 4; Kts on B 3 and K 4; Pawns on K B 5 and 6.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K B sq; Q on K B 7; Rs on Q 5 and K R 5; B on K B 2.

White mates in three moves.

The Times, Philadelphia, has this to say regarding drawn games: There are some chess-players, especially those looking upon the pastime as a sport, who do not care for drawn games. They regard games which are not decided one way or the other as loss of time, and so on. But even this class will have to admit that the eighteenth game

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between Steinitz and Lasker was an exhibition of great skill. In fact, the legitimate result of a game ought to be a draw, as the little advantage the player who conducts the white pieces has should not suffice to win. It therefore follows that a drawn game of chess generally produces chess of a higher order than a won game. So far nothing has been advanced to show where either Steinitz or Lasker had sufficient advantage in the eighteenth game to secure a verdict; but any student, playing over the remarkable game, will see at a glance that it was a battle royal from start to finish.

Current Events.

Monday, June 11.

The Senate disposes of three schedules of the Tariff Bill, wine and liquor, cotton, etc.; a large measure of protection is afforded to cotton-manufacturers. . . . District of Columbia business transacted in the House. . . . The conference of operators and miners at Columbus, Ohio, agree on a compromise wage-scale, and the strike may be settled. . . . Destruction of railroad property in Alabama and elsewhere is continued by striking miners. . . . A naturalized citizen of the United States, it is reported, was arrested in Russian Poland and sent to Siberia on the charge of having left Russia twenty-eight years ago without permission; Secretary Gresham will be asked to intercede.

An outline of the proposed Hawaiian Constitution is made public. . . . A Bill passes second reading in the House of Lords which savors of Protection. . . . Muley Hassan, for more than twenty years Sultan of Morocco, dies with symptoms of poisoning; his son is proclaimed Sultan.

Tuesday, June 12.

Little progress is made on the Tariff Bill in the Senate, the day being occupied with general speeches. . . . The House votes down an appropriation for the Indian Commission in Committee of the Whole. . . . Miners in Ohio are dissatisfied with the terms of the conference at Columbus. . . . Ex-Governor Wetmore is elected United States Senator by the Rhode Island Legislature.

Spain, France, Germany, and Italy send warships to Morocco, where civil war is thought to be inevitable. . . . Guatemala recognizes Gutierrez as provisional President of Salvador.

Wednesday, June 13.

The wool-schedule discussed in the Senate; Senator Sherman and others speak in favor of a duty on wool. . . . The Indian Appropriation Bill discussed in the House. . . . H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Searles, of the Sugar Trust, testify before the Senate Committee. . . . Striking miners are arrested in Ohio for disobeying Judge Taft's injunction against interfering with

coal-trains. . . . The Kansas Populists renominate Governor Lewelling and declare for woman-suffrage in their platform. . . . A colored criminal in Georgia is skinned alive by a lynching mob.

The insurrection in Corea is growing serious; it is reported that the King has fled to Japan. . . . The uncle of the new King of Morocco disputes the latter's title to the throne.

Thursday, June 14.

Senators Lodge, Hoar, Teller, and Platt speak in opposition to free wool; but no vote is taken on the wool-schedule. . . . There is considerable disorder in the House, the debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill being very lively. . . . A former employee of the Carnegie Company testifies in regard to the plate-armor frauds, making startling charges of deliberate deception against a superintendent.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, dies. . . . The rebellion in Corea is reported to have been suppressed. . . . France and Italy consent to act with Spain in averting civil war in Morocco.

Friday, June 15.

Several amendments to the wool-schedule of the Tariff Bill are defeated by very small majorities; Senator Kyle (Pop.) speaks in favor of free wool. . . . The Indian Appropriation Bill still under debate in the House. . . . The blockade on coal-carrying roads in Ohio is broken. . . . Miners' conventions in a number of coal-carrying districts vote to return to work under the Columbus compromise agreement. . . . The Senate Investigating Committee begins the examination of Senators in alphabetical order. . . . Erastus Wiman is convicted of forgery in a New York court.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is defeated on second reading in the House of Lords. . . . Abdul Aziz, brother of the late Sultan, is proclaimed Sultan of Morocco, at Fez. . . . Two hundred miners are killed by explosions in coal-mines at Karwin, Austria.

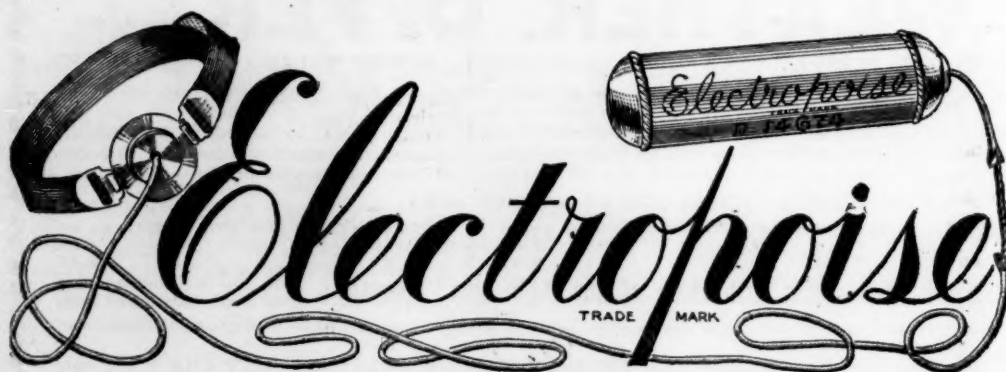
Saturday, June 16.

In the Senate, the wool-schedule is completed, and the silk-schedule taken up; the amendments of the Finance Committee are adopted. . . . The House passes the Indian Appropriation Bill. . . . The Senate Investigation Committee continues its examination of Senators. Mr. Quay admits having speculated in sugar. . . . Miners' conventions are held in many districts; some vote to accept the Columbus scale and return to work.

An Anarchist fires two shots at Crispi, the Italian Premier; both miss their mark; the would-be assassin is arrested. . . . Germany is opposed to the Anglo-Belgian agreement.

Sunday, June 17.

It is expected that 90 per cent. of the striking miners will return to work; the losses due to the strike are estimated at \$20,000,000. . . . Appearances are said to indicate the passage of the Tariff Bill within thirty days. . . . William Walter Phelps, late United States Minister to Germany, dies at Englewood, N. J.



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San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1894.
The Standard Dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls.

... For many years people regarded Webster's Unabridged as the very best thing that could be produced in the dictionary line. They pinned their faith on Webster and would have as little thought of questioning the authority of that work as they would have questioned the truths of the Bible. To do either would have seemed equally heretical. Yet when the Century Dictionary made its appearance a few years ago in several large volumes, it was at once admitted that Webster was out of date. In addition to fuller definitions and more numerous illustrations the Century contained nearly double the number of words.

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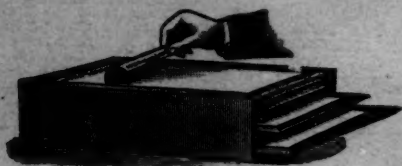
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